

NEW IMPERIAL SERIES, VOL. LIII

SOUTH-INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

VOLUME III

PART IV.—COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR, TIRUKKALAR AND TIRUCHCHENGODU

(WITH TEN PLATES)

INCLUDING TITLE PAGE, PREFACE, TABLE OF CONTENTS, LIST OF PLATES,
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA, INTRODUCTION AND INDEX OF VOLUME III

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

J. H. K. P. S.
Government Epigraphist

MADRAS :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND PUBLISHED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH, CALCUTTA

1929

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VOLUME III—PART IV

No. XVII.—COPPER PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR, TIRUKKALAR AND TIRUCHCHENGODU.

No. 206.—TWO PANDYA COPPER PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR.

These are two of the four sets of Pāṇḍya copper plate grants discovered so far and are herein published for the first time. The Vēḷvikūḍi grant of Parāntaka Neḍuñjaḍaiyaṇ has been edited by me in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XVII, pp. 291 to 309 and the Madras Museum Plates of Jaṭilavarman, by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XXII, pp. 57 to 75. These four, studied together, furnish a genealogy of the Pāṇḍyas from the early king Kaḍuṅgōṇ, who is said to have flourished at the close of the first Śaṅgam of Tamiḷ poets, down to Rājasimha-Pāṇḍya¹, the contemporary of the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I, who reigned at the commencement of the 10th century A.D. With the invasion of the latter into the Pāṇḍya country and his capture of Madura, which earned for him the title 'Madiraikoṇḍa', the early Pāṇḍya power seems to have come to an end, and made room, for the next two centuries at least, for the unchallenged sway of the Chōḷas over the whole of Southern India.

The two grants under consideration have been thoroughly reported in the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1906-1907, pp. 62 ff. Speaking of their provenance, Mr. Venkayya states "the plates are reported to have been found about 20 or 25 years ago (now nearly forty years) while digging for the foundation of the kitchen in the Viṣṇu temple at Siṇṇamaṇṇūr² in the Periyakulam taluka of the Madura district, and have since been purchased for deposit in the Madras Museum, from their owner Mr. Rajam Ayyar."

The bigger of the two sets consists of seven copper plates, measuring approximately 10" by 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". The thin rims which they once seem to have had, are now completely worn out. The plates are numbered on their obverse sides, with the Tamiḷ numerals 2 to 8 close to the right side of the ring hole, thus showing that the first plate, whose obverse must have borne the number 1, is now lost. The last plate ending with the word *Karkuḷattil*, also shows that one or more plates which contained the last portion of the grant are lost. The ring which held the plates together and which, judging by the size of the ring holes in the middle of the left margin of each plate, must have been a little less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " in thickness, is missing. The existing seven plates weigh 390 *tolas*.

The smaller set consists of three thin plates without rims, *viz.* the first, second and the last, with one or more plates of two written sides, missing between the second and the last. The first and the last plates are not numbered as in the larger set. The ring with which the

¹ See below, Table on p. 446. The three Pāṇḍya kings Perumbiḍugu Muttaraiyaṇ *alias* Kuṇḍavaṇ Māraṇ, his son Iḷaṅgōvadiyaraiyaṇ *alias* Māraṇ Paramēśvaraṇ, and his son Perumbiḍugu Muttaraiyaṇ *alias* Śuvaraṇ Māraṇ mentioned in the Śendalai pillar inscriptions of about the 8th century A.D. do not appear in this genealogy. They evidently belonged to a subordinate branch of the family and were perhaps kings of the southern Taṇjai country, ruling almost independently of the imperial Pāṇḍyas at Madura and sometimes fighting with them. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 136 and 137.

² Spelt Chinnamanur in the Alphabetical list of villages in the Madras Presidency.

plates were held together is lost. The ring-hole is not, as usual, bored in the middle of the left margin, but at the left bottom or the left top corner, according as the written side of the plate is odd or even—the sheets being meant evidently to be read by turning over the leaf, as in a palm-leaf manuscript without the necessity of actually removing the plate from the ring. The plates measure $8\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3" and the three plates, together, weigh 51 *tolas*.

Both sets of plates use the Grantha alphabet wherever Sanskrit verses and Sanskrit words occur and the Tamiḻ Vaṭṭeḷuttu where the Tamiḻ language is employed. The palaeography of the smaller set of plates does not differ much from that of the Madras Museum plates of Parāntaka Neḍuñḍaiyaṇ, who, as I have stated already in my paper on the Vēḷvikūḍi grant, has to be identified with the donor of the latter and therefore also with Mārajañḍaiyaṇ of the Āṇaimalai inscription.¹

The remark made by Mr. Venkayya that the Madras Museum plates and the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates are nearer in point of time to the larger Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates than they are to the Vēḷvikūḍi grant, has been already examined by me in the light of the palaeography of the plates under publication. I have noticed that the difference in the formation of the Grantha characters of the Vēḷvikūḍi, the Madras Museum and the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates all of which in my opinion belong to the same period, should be due to their having been written at different periods later than their Vaṭṭeḷuttu portions. In the matter of their Vaṭṭeḷuttu writing, the smaller and the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates are far separated by time and the palaeographical differences are apparent. The formation of the initial vowel *a*, the *e*-mark in consonants, the letters *na*, *ma*, and *ya*,—of which the two latter, it is surprising to find, resemble the *ma* and *ya* of the Vēḷvikūḍi and the Āṇaimalai inscriptions,—show marked differences. The differences which the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates and the Madras Museum plates present, except in the formation of the letter *ya*, are very slight. They are almost nil. Consequently, Mr. Venkayya's identification of the second king Arikēsari Asamasaman Māravarman mentioned in the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates with Māravarman Pallava-bhañjana of the Madras Museum plates and that of his son—his unnamed son who was victorious at Marudūr—with Jaṭilavarman Neḍuñḍaiyaṇ of the same plates, becomes untenable even on the grounds of palaeography. This point will become clearer in the sequel where the identification of the kings mentioned in the smaller and the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates is discussed.

The Sanskrit portion of the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates begins with a fragmentary verse in which the king (perhaps Pāṇḍya) boasts of having subdued the ocean—an attribute which the mythical Pāṇḍya kings generally assumed in consequence, perhaps, of their sea-bordering kingdom, their naval power, and their sea-borne trade, from the earliest historical times. From him were descended the kings known as Pāṇḍyas (v. 2) 'who engraved their edicts on the Himalaya mountain' and whose family-priest was the sage Agastya (v. 3). One of the Pāṇḍya kings is said to have occupied the throne of Indra (v. 4) and another to have shared it with that god, and still another, to have caused the Ten-Headed (*i.e.*, Rāvaṇa of Lankā) to sue for peace (v. 5). One was a conqueror of the epic hero Arjuna (v. 7)². Verse 8 refers to a king who cut off his own head in order to protect that of his master and also to a certain Sundara-Pāṇḍya who had mastered all the sciences. Many kings of this family had performed Vēdic sacrifices *Rājasūya* and *Āśvamēdha* (v. 9).³

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 317 f.

² See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 59 and foot-note 4.

³ The Tamiḻ portion gives many more of such attributes to the Pāṇḍya ancestors; see below p. 443.

In this family was born king Arikêsarî. His son was Jaṭila; his son Râjasimha (II); his son Varaguna (I); and his son Śrî-Mâra entitled Śrîvallabha (v. 10). Śrî-Mâra conquered Mâyâ-Pândya, the kings of Kêraḷa and Simhala, the Pallava and the Vallabha (v. 11). His son was Parântaka the younger brother of Varaguna II (v. 12), who fought a battle at Kharagiri and captured Ugra (v. 13). His wife was Vâṇavaṇmahâdêvi (v. 15) and their son was Râjasimha (III), the banner (both) of the solar and the lunar races (vv. 16 and 17).

A favourite of this king was the Brâhman Parântaka, the son of Śrêshṭhîsarman, the grandson of the Vêdic scholar Bhâskara (v. 21) and the great-grandson of Śrêshṭhin, a Seṅguṭi-Kausika of Puttâr (vv. 20 and 21). The ancestors of this Parântaka were the followers of Âgnivêśya-kalpa—evidently the science of medicine—and his maternal grandfather was the famous Ūsaśarman of the Maudgalya lineage, of Syandanagrâma. To Śrêshṭhîsarman, king Parântaka Vîranârayana had given the village of Maṇiyâchi, surnamed Tîsaichchudarmaṅgala in Vaḍa-Kalavali-nâḍu. The ruling king Râjasimha (III) gave to the Brâhman Parântaka, in the 16th year of his reign, while encamped at Chûḷal in Râjasimha-kulakkil, the *agrahâra* Narcheygai-Puttâr surnamed Mandaragaurava-maṅgalam in Aḷa-nâḍu.

The *viññapti* of the grant was the councillor and poet Jaṭila (v. 33) of the Atri-gôtra, while the *âññapti* was Kûrraṅgôn, a servant of king Mâravarman (v. 34). The *kuḍakâval* was Nakkaṅkumân, son of the headman of Kûra in Kîḷ-Vêmba-nâḍu, who was a minister and the chief of the elephant forces. Nakkaṅ-Kâḍa, Kôn-Vêḷân and Paṭârañ-Chôlai were three officers who witnessed the demarcation of the boundary line. Verse 37 supplies for the king the surname Abhimânamêru.

The composer of the *prasasti* was Vâsudêva, a friend of Madhuraguna and the elder brother of Vishnu (v. 38).

The Tamil portion which begins with line 76 also praises the Pândya kings who belonged to the lunar race and bore the crest of the double fish, had Agastya as their family preceptor and counted the god (Śiva) as one of their family members. Many other incidents, mostly mythical, are also registered of some of the early kings: such as, (1) churning the ocean for nectar; (2) bathing in the waters of the four oceans in a single day; (3) going round the earth; (4) sending embassy to the gods on many occasions; (5) taking away the necklace of Pâkaśâsana (Indra); (6) mastering the Tamil language of the south; (7) driving away the sea by throwing a javelin; (8) giving a thousand golden hills (*Mêru*) in charity; (9) founding the town of Madura and erecting a wall round it; (10) studying Tamil and Sanskrit (*vaḍa-moḷi*) as even to excel Paṇḍits; (11) leading elephants in the Bhârata war against the Mahârathas; (12) relieving Vijaya (Arjuna) from the curse of Vasu; (13) engraving the victorious symbols of the fish, the tiger, and the bow on the top of the Northern mountain, *i.e.*, the Himalayas; (14) getting huge giants to work for them in building many tanks; (15) cutting off the heads of two kings in the battles fought at Chitramayari and Talaiyâlaṅgâṇam; (16) getting the Mahâbhârata translated into Tamil; and (17) establishing the Tamil Śaṅgam in the town of Madura. After these kings had passed away, there came a king named Parâṅkuśa who saw the back of (*i.e.*, defeated) the Chêra king at Nelvêli and the Pallava king at Śaṅkaramaṅgai. His grandson was Râjasimha, after whom came a king named Varaguna-Mahârâja. The exact relationship of this Varaguna-Mahârâja to his predecessor Râjasimha has not been recorded. Râjasimha's son was Parachakrakôḷâhala who was successful in battles fought at Kunnûr, Śiṅgalaṁ

(Ceylon) and Viliñam and who at Kuḍamūkkil won a deadly battle against the combined armies of the Gaṅga, Pallava, Chōḷa, Kaliṅga, Magadha and other kings. Next came Varagunavarman, whose relationship to Parachakrakōlāhala is also not specified. His younger brother was Parāntakaṇ Ṣadaiyaṇ, who fought battles at Śennilam, Kharagiri and Pennāgaḍam in the Koṅgu country. To him and his queen Vāṇavaṇmahādēvi was born Rājasimha surnamed Vikaṭavāḍava and Mandaragaurava. This latter fought a battle at Ulappinimaṅgalam, drove the king of Tañjai (Tanjore) in a battle fought at Naippūr, won a battle at Koḍumbai, burnt the town of Vāñji on the northern bank of the Poṇṇi (Kāvêri) river and destroyed the lord of the southern Tañjai country at Nāval.

In the 14th year opposite to the second year of his reign (*i.e.*, the 16th year as stated in the Sanskrit portion), this Rājasimha, while he was encamped at Chōḷal, a town founded by himself in the district of Rājaśingapperuṅgulakkīl or Rājasinhakulakkīl, granted to the Brāhman Parāntaka, the village Narcheygai-Puttūr in Āla-nāḍu, re-naming it Mandaragauravamaṅgalam. As in the Sanskrit portion, lines 147 to 155 seem to record that Bhāskara-Śeṭṭi (Śrēshṭhiśarman of the Sanskrit portion) the son of Bhāskara and the foremost of the Ombālvas of the Āgnivēśya-kalpa and the Komara-Kauśika-gōtra (Śēnguṭi-Kauśika of the Sanskrit portion) dwelling in Puttūr, in the Miṅguṇḍāru (district) of Koḷuvūr-kūṛṅgam (division), had received from Parāntaka Vīranārāyaṇa, the village of Tīsaichchudarmaṅgalam in the Vaḍakalaḷaḷi-nāḍu (province). From the Sanskrit passage, we learn that Maṇiyāchi, which may be identified with the well-known junction station on the South Indian Railway, was surnamed Tīsaichchudarmaṅgalam. The *viṇṇappam* (*viṇṇapti* in Sanskrit) *i.e.*, the one who made the formal request to the king, was, according to the Tamil portion, a certain Ṣadaiyapirāṇ-Bhaṭṭasōmayājin of Pullamaṅgalam in Śōḷa-nāḍu; and the *āṇṇapti*, as in the Sanskrit portion, was Kūṛṅgaṅḍōṇ, a native of Vēmbarrūr in Kaḷaḷaḷi-nāḍu. Kumāṇ or Nakkan-Kumāṇ¹ (as he is called in Sanskrit) of the village of Kūra in Kīl-Vēmba-nāḍu, was the *kuḍikāval-nāyakaṇ* or the chief revenue officer. The three officers, who, according to the Sanskrit portion, were to witness the demarcation of the boundary line, are stated in the Tamil portion, to have been the *kaṇakkar* or accountants, the demarcation itself being done by the *nāṭṭār*, *i.e.*, the district people of Āla-nāḍu. Of the boundaries, the eastern boundary was the Śuruli-āru (river). The southern boundary of the village granted, which commences at the end of the eighth plate, must have been continued on the next, which is however missing.

Compared with the Vēlvikuḍi plates of Neduñjaḍaiyaṇ, we find that the account given in the bigger Śiṇṇamaṇūr plates includes, as it should, many later Pāṇḍya kings. The mild Purāṇic tradition of the Vēlvikuḍi plates connecting the Pāṇḍyas with Agastya, the churning of the milk ocean, and the sharing with Indra of half his throne and necklace, grows here into a big list with seven or eight other extra items added to it. Some of these are interesting. For instance, the going round the earth, and the bathing in the waters of the four oceans in a single day, are feats attributed to Vāli, king of the monkeys¹. Again, calling the aid of huge giants to build tanks in the Pāṇḍya land also seems to suggest the near connection which the Pāṇḍya country had with Ceylon, the land of Rāvaṇa. The driving away of the sea by throwing a javelin is perhaps a reminiscence of a similar feat ascribed to the epic hero Rāma. The leading of elephants against the Mahārathas in the Bhārata war is a fact which is commemorated also in literature, of the Chēra king Śēnguṭṭuvaṇ.

¹ Vālmiki-Rāmāyaṇa, Uttarakāṇḍa, chapter 34.

who is said to have fed the soldiers in the Mahâbhârata war. Some of the other attributes, however, are of much historical value. The mastery over the Tamil language of the south, the foundation of the town of Madura and the erection of a wall round it, the studying of Tamil and Sanskrit as even to excel Paṇḍits, the initiating of the translation of the Mahâbhârata into Tamil and the establishing of the Tamil Śaṅgam (academy) in the town of Madura—these, clearly indicate the close connection the Pāṇḍya kings had with the development of the Tamil language and the foundation of the town of Madura. The battles of Chitramuyari and Talaiyālaṅgāṇam mentioned of one of the unnamed Pāṇḍya kings must be a reference to Neṇṇūjeliyaṇ who is spoken of in literature as the hero who gained success in the battle of Talaiyālaṅgāṇam by defeating the Chōḷa and the Chēra kings. Our plates add that the heads of these two kings were actually cut off and this was not in one battle as literature suggests, but in two, *viz.*, Chitramuyari and Talaiyālaṅgāṇam.¹

The genealogies of the Pāṇḍya kings as given in the Sanskrit and Tamil portions differ widely ; but still as both refer to the same grant, which was made in the sixteenth year of the same king, there cannot be any room for doubt. Consequently, the statements of the Sanskrit and the Tamil portions have to be supplemented one with the other, in order to obtain a complete genealogy (*see* Table D in the attached sheet of genealogical tables).

The smaller Śiṅṇamaṇḍr plates, after the usual invocation to god Purushōttama (Viṣṇu) (v. 1), confer a benediction on the family of the Moon, in which were born the (Pāṇḍya) kings who crushed the pride of the enemies of gods (v. 2).

In that family of the Moon, after many kings of great deeds had expired, came forth a son of Jayantavarman, the great king (*paramēśvara*) Arikēsari Asamasaman Alāṅghya-vikrama Akālakāla Māṅavarman. His son was one who fought battles at Marudūr and Kuvalaimalai. Here comes a break and one or two plates on which the genealogy should have been continued, are lost. What is left on the last plate treats only of the description of the boundary line of the granted land or village, and mentions the Bhagavatī temple of Korraṇputtūr. The *ḍṇatli* of the grant was Tāyaṇ Śiṅgaṇ, the *utlaramantri* of Kuṇḍūr in Kuṇḍūr-kūṛram of Aṇḍa-nāḍu. The *purāṇkāval* of this village was eighty-five *kalams* (of paddy). The king himself, as in the Vēḷvikūḍi plates (ll. 151-152), made a declaration and caused the copper-plate grant to be executed. It may be noted that Korraṇputtūr mentioned above, also figures among the boundaries of Vēḷvikūḍi. The record was written (or witnessed) by Arikēsari, son of Pāṇḍi-Perumbaṇaikkāraṇ who also wrote the Madras Museum plates.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to have clearly before us the genealogical tables supplied by the four Pāṇḍya copper-plate grants, *viz.*, (A) the Vēḷvikūḍi grant, (B) the Madras Museum plates, (C) the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇḍr plates and (D) the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇḍr plates, severally. For convenience of reference, it will be noted that the numbers given to the kings in the Vēḷvikūḍi table are repeated in the other tables in cases where, for reasons explained in the sequel, the kings are identical.

¹ For further information on the Pāṇḍya who fought the battle of Talaiyālaṅgāṇam, *see* Dr. S. K. Ayyangar's *Beginnings of South Indian History*, chapter 4.

The description of the three kings given in the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates enables us to identify at once the last who fought the battle at Marudūr with (5) Śāḍaiyaṇ Raṇadhīra of the Vēlvikuḍi plates and his father with (4) Arikēsari Asamasaman Māṇavarman of the same. From this it further follows that Jayantavarman the father of Arikēsari Asamasaman must be identified with (3) Śēliyaṇ Śēndaṇ. Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar suggests that Jayantavarman is perhaps a Sanskritized form of Śēndaṇ. Thus the three kings referred to in the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr record, must be Nos. (3), (4) and (5) of Mr. Venkayya's genealogical table given at page 54 of part II of the *Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1908. It is, therefore, difficult to see how or why Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya must have been inclined to attribute the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates to Parāntaka Vīraṇārāyaṇa Śāḍaiyaṇ of the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates (D), who comes three generations after (7) of the Vēlvikuḍi grant, especially after seeing that the three names mentioned in the smaller set are evidently only the first three names of what might have been a longer genealogy, similar to that of the Vēlvikuḍi grant or the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates. The Madras Museum plates of Jaṭilavarman and the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates, palaeographically, are almost of the same period, and if, as proved in my paper on the Vēlvikuḍi grant, the donor of the Madras Museum plates is identical with the donor of the Vēlvikuḍi grant, it follows that the donor of the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates too must be either Parāntaka Neḍuṇṇaḍaiyaṇ of the Vēlvikuḍi grant or an immediate successor of his. So, the missing plate or plates after the second in the smaller Śiṅṇamaṇṭr set should have contained the names of (5) Śāḍaiyaṇ Raṇadhīra, (6) Tērmāraṇ, (7) Parāntaka Neḍuṇṇaḍaiyaṇ and perhaps also his successor Rājasimha II. It is very disappointing that these plates are lost; else, we would have had enough material to compare the genealogies and to identify the names.

In comparing next, the historical Pāṇḍya genealogy derived from the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates with that of the Vēlvikuḍi grant, one has to be guided not only by the common names and titles of kings belonging to about the same age, but also by the common battles fought and the common enemies conquered by them—though it is not impossible that these may be repeated in history. Palaeographical similarities no doubt often help in the identification of names but sometimes they also fail when the particular inscription from which we draw the inference happens to be a copy of some older document, written in a later hand. Applying these methods we find that the first king Arikēsari of the bigger Śiṅṇamaṇṭr plates, who is said to have fought the battle of Nelvēli against a Chēra king, will at first appear to be the same as Arikēsari Māṇavarman (No. 4) of the Vēlvikuḍi grant whose enemy at Nelvēli was a certain Vilvēli¹ (perhaps a Chēra). But Arikēsari of (A) did not, however, fight with the Pallava king as did Arikēsari mentioned in (D). The battle of Śāṅkara-maṅgai where Parāṅkuśa Arikēsari of (D) defeated the Pallavas is not mentioned of No. 4 in (A) but Tērmāraṇ (No. 6) a grandson of Arikēsari (No. 4) is clearly said to have crushed the Pallava power. Again, the title Parāṅkuśa, given to Arikēsari in the Tamil portion of (D) makes it difficult to connect him with the first Arikēsari Māṇavarman (No. 4) of the Vēlvikuḍi plates. So, it has to be assumed, at least hypothetically, that a second battle was fought at Nelvēli by Parāṅkuśa Arikēsari, like the first by his grandfather, Asamasaman Arikēsari, against the very same or a different Chēra king. The fact that Parāṅkuśa Arikēsari's grandson is called Rājasimha in (D) suggests the possibility of

¹ Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar suggests, however, that Vilvēli here may probably be synonymous with Pallava, since Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār, in his *Periya-Tirumoli* makes Villavaṇ synonymous with Pallava. But it must be noted that Vilvēli is different from Villavaṇ.

Arikēsari himself being also called Râjasimha, which title we actually find for the first time given to Têrmâraṇ in the Vêlvikuḍi plates. Thus, the battle of Śaṅkaramaṅgai and the defeat of Pallavamalla and a possible second battle at Nelvēli are the only common factors that might enable us to connect the genealogy of the bigger Śiṇṇamaṇṭr plates with that of the Vêlvikuḍi grant. Parâṅkuśa Arikēsari must therefore be No. 6 Têrmâraṇ, the contemporary of Pallavamalla (Cir. A. D. 760) as we learn from the Vêlvikuḍi grant. If this is admitted, Têrmâraṇ (No. 6) of (A) must be presumed to have also had the titles Arikēsarin and Parâṅkuśa, to have defeated the Pallavas at Śaṅkaramaṅgai before actually crushing Pallavamalla in the battles at Kuḷumbûr and Periyalûr and to have fought a second battle at Nelvēli against an unnamed Chêra.¹

Of king Jaṭila, the second in the genealogical list (D) given above, nothing is stated in the plates in the Sanskrit portion, the Tamil portion omitting his name altogether. On the hypothesis, however, of Arikēsari Parâṅkuśa being identical with Têrmâraṇ of the Vêlvikuḍi grant, Jaṭila will have to be identified with (No. 7) Parântaka Neḍuṇjaḍaiyaṇ, the donor of the Vêlvikuḍi grant—it being inexplicable, however, why this king of whom we hear so much in the Vêlvikuḍi and in the Madras Museum plates, should have been mentioned without any remarks in the Sanskrit portion and omitted altogether in the Tamil portion. The other kings who follow are later names in the Pâṇḍya genealogy and their achievements are detailed in the genealogical table (D) given above.

The successor of Jaṭila was Râjasimha (II)² of whom nothing is stated. After him came Varaguṇa or Varaguṇa-Mahârâja of great prowess who was separated by two generations or roughly 50 years from Têrmâraṇ (No. 6 of A) the contemporary of Pallavamalla Nandi-varman already mentioned. Consequently, he should have flourished about the beginning of the 9th century A.D. Though very scanty information is supplied about this king by the bigger Śiṇṇamaṇṭr plates, still he is familiar to students of epigraphy and we know of very many references in inscriptions to Varaguṇa or Varaguṇa-Mahârâja³, sometimes also called Mâraṇjaḍaiyaṇ. We learn, e.g., that Varaguṇa, for the first time, carried his conquests northward into the Chôla country against Iḍavai⁴ on which occasion also he should perhaps have destroyed the fortified walls of Vêmbil (Vêmbarrûr). Varaguṇa thence pushed further north into the Toṇḍai-nâḍu making there a grant from his camp at Araiśûr, a village on the banks of the Pennar to the temple of Erichchâ-Uḍaiyâr at Ambâsamudram in the Tinnevely district. Again, an inscription at Kaḷugumalai⁵, also in the Tinnevely district, supports the above statement by referring to an expedition of the king (herein called only Mâraṇjaḍaiyaṇ) against Arividûrkkôṭṭai and casually mentions the village Pûndaṇmali (i.e., Poonamalli) in Toṇḍai-nâḍu. The Tiruviśalûr inscription dated in the 4th year of the reign of Varaguṇa-Mahârâja might also belong to this same king⁶. The Aivarmalai inscription which supplies the initial date Śaka 784 or A.D. 862 to Varaguṇa must refer to the

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 293 and 295.

² Têrmâraṇ was Râjasimha I.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 86 f.

⁴ No. 690 of 1905.

⁵ No. 43 of the *Madras Epigraphist's Collection* for 1908.

⁶ Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar thinks that this belongs to Varaguṇavarman II, but the title Mahârâja added to his name in the Tiruviśalûr record leaves no doubt that he is the first of that name.

later Varaguṇavarman who was the grandson of Varaguṇa I. An inscription from Tiruvellarai which is dated in his 13th year, and where the king is called Māraṇjadaiyaṇ supplies astronomical details for the verification of the date. The actual calculation, worked out by Mr. Sewell at page 253 of *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, fits in with the 13th year of this Varaguṇavarman II, viz., Monday the 22nd November, A.D. 874. This is the second sure date in the Pāṇḍya chronology, the first being A.D. 769-70 (or thereabouts) of the Āṇamalai inscription, for king Maraṇjadaiyaṇ Parāntaka, Neḍuṇjadaiyaṇ, the donor of the Vēlvikuḍi grant and of the Madras Museum plates. Thus the initial date of Varaguṇa II got from the Aivarmalai inscription, is A.D. 862 and the nearest possible date of Parāntaka Neḍuṇjadaiyaṇ is A.D. 770. The difference between these two dates i.e. 92 years, suggests at least four generations and Rai Bahadur Venkayya has, accordingly in his genealogical table of the Pāṇḍyas given at page 54 of his *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1908, Part II, taken the Varaguṇa of the Aivarmalai inscription to be the second of that name who, according to the Udayēndiram plates, killed the Gaṅga king Prithivīpati I in the battle at Śrīpurambiyam or Tiruppurambiyam near Kumbhakōṇam, being himself subsequently defeated by the last Pallava king Aparājita or Aparājitavikramavarman son of Nṛipatuṅga¹. Leaving alone the second Varaguṇavarman for the present, it may be stated that in the time of Varaguṇa-Mahārāja I the Pāṇḍya dominion was largely extended as to include in it the Chōḷa and the Pallava country right up to the bank of the Pennār in Toṇḍai-nāḍu. This invasion could not have been allowed to pass without severe resistance by the kings concerned, viz., the Chōḷas and the Pallavas, and consequently, we see that in the next reign king Śrīvallabha (10) had to fight fierce battles, three of them being at Kuḍamūkkil, i.e., Kumbhakōṇam in the heart of the Chōḷa country, against perhaps the allied Chōḷas, Gaṅgas and Pallavas.² This was perhaps the commencement of the struggle. It perhaps ended only with the defeat of Varaguṇa II, by the Pallava king Aparājita at Śrīpurambiyam, near Kumbhakōṇam, where his Gaṅga ally Prithivīpati I also died. The Chōḷa enemies of the Pāṇḍyas, now turned against their allies, the Pallavas Rājākēsarivarman Āditya I overran the Toṇḍai-nāḍu in the north and occupied it. But the Pāṇḍya king Rājasiṃha III (No. 13), the son of Parāntaka Śadaiyaṇ, defeated the king of Taṇjai (Tanjore) at Naippūr, fought a battle at Koḍumbai (Koḍumbālūr) the seat of one of the powerful Chōḷa subordinates, burnt Vañji and destroyed the king of southern Taṇjai (perhaps another subordinate of the Chōḷas) at Nāval. Āditya's son Parāntaka I defeated this Rājasiṃha-Pāṇḍya, the nephew of Varaguṇa II and captured the Pāṇḍya capital Madura, thereby acquiring for himself the well-known title Madiraikoṇḍa. The mention of Mâyâ-Pāṇḍya as in rebellious union against Śrīvallabha (10) and that of Ugra (perhaps also a Pāṇḍya king) against Parāntaka Vīranārāyaṇa Śadaiyaṇ (12) show internal dissensions in the Pāṇḍya family which must have been the cause of their eventual downfall. The Pāṇḍya king Parāntaka appears to have courted the friendship of the rising powerful Chōḷa and to have married Vāṇavaṇmahâ-dêvî, evidently a Chōḷa princess, as the title 'the flag of both the lunar and the solar races'³ borne by his son Rājasiṃha clearly shows.

¹ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1906, Part II, p. 64, paragraph 9.

² He carried his conquest also into Siṃhaḷa. The *Mahāvamsa* says that Aggabōdhi and Śēna killed Mahinda and his brothers who returned to the island from the opposite coast.

³ A similar title was assumed by Varaguṇa of the Trichinopoly cave inscription. The solar family to which he belonged on his mother's side, may have been the Chōḷa.

Of the topographical and other proper names mentioned in both the sets of Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr plates, viz., Chitramuyari, Talaiyālaṅgānam, Nelvēli, Śaṅkaramāṅgai, Kuṇṇūr, Śiṅṅalam, Viḷiṇam, Kuḍamūkkil, Śeṇṇilam, Kharagiri, Pennāgaḍam, Koṅgu, Ulappinimaṅgalam, Taṇjai, Naippūr, Koḍumbai, Vaṇji [on the northern bank of the Poṇṇi (Kāvērī) river], Nāval, Chūlal, Rājasiṅgapperuṅḷakkil, Naṛcheygaiputtūr, Aḷa-nāḍu, Puttūr, Miṅḡuḍāru, Koḷuvūr-kūṛram, Maṇiyāchi or Tīsaichchudarmāṅgalam, Vaḍa-Kaḷavali-nāḍu, Pullamaṅgalam, Śōḷa-nāḍu, Vēmbarrūr in Kaḷavali-nāḍu, Kūra in Kil-Vēmba-nāḍu, Śuruli-āru (river), Marudūr, Kuvaḷaimalai, Korraṇputtūr, Kuṇḍūr and Aṇḍa-nāḍu, almost all are familiar and known to us from inscriptions. The first two are not identified, the second being known only to literature. Kuḍamūkkil is Kumbhakōṇam; Viḷiṇam is a port in the Travancore State; Śiṅṅalam is Ceylon; Pennāgaḍam is a village in the Tanjore District; Koṅgu comprises the modern districts of Salem and Coimbatore; Taṇjai is the well-known Tanjore; Koḍumbai is Koḍumbālūr in the Pudukkōṭṭai State. Rājasiṅgakuḷakkil may be identified with Rājasiṅgamaṅgalam in the Śivagaṅga Zamindāri. It is called Varagumaṅgalam in its inscriptions. Naṛcheygaiputtūr must be identical with Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr in the Periyakuḷam taluk where these plates were obtained. The stone inscriptions of the place, however, show that it bore the name Arikēsarinaḷlūr and was a *brahmadēya* in Aḷa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam.¹ A hamlet of it was Korraṇputtūr, identical, perhaps, with the native village of the donee.² Mention is also made in stone inscriptions of the places Mandaragauravamaṅgalam and Arapadaśēkharamaṅgalam, which had assemblies similar to that of Arikēsarinaḷlūr that met together in a common place, evidently showing that these places were not far distant from each other.³ Aḷa-nāḍu is the territorial division in which Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr was situated. Kōttārpōḷil-Puttūr is identical with Tirupputtūr in the Ramnad district and is the headquarters of a taluk. From No. 90 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908, we learn that it was situated in Miṅḡuḍāru in Koḷuvūr-kūṛram, which is the description given of Kōttārpōḷil-Puttūr in these plates. Pullamaṅgalam is a village in the Pāpanāśam taluk of the Tanjore district. It was situated in Kilār-kūṛram. Kil-Vēmba-nāḍu is a subdivision of the Pāṇḍya country in which Tinnevely was situated. As such, the village of Kūra must be looked for near about Tinnevely. Śuruli-āru is the river that takes its rise from the Śuruli-malai, 7 miles from Cumbum in the Periyakuḷam taluk of the Madura district, and flows past Cumbum and Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr and joins the Vaigai. Aṇḍa-nāḍu is that territorial division of the Pāṇḍya country in which Periyakōṭṭai in the Dindigul taluk was. Hence Kuṇḍūr and Korraṇputtūr must be traced out in that locality.

Larger Śiṅṇamaṇṇūr Plates.

TEXT.⁴

[Metres: Vv. 1 and 30, *Upajāti*; V. 2, *Vaiśvadevi*; Vv. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 31, *Upēndra-rājrā*; Vv. 6, 7, 13, 27 and 38, *Pushpitāgrā*; Vv. 9, 11, 14, 16 and 23, *Śālīni*; Vv. 12 and 32, *Drutavilambitam*; Vv. 15, 22, 26, 28, 29, 34 and 36, *Anushtubh*; Vv. 25, 33 and 35, *Indravajrā*; V. 24, *Mandākrāntā*; Vv. 10 and 20, *Śārdūlavikrīḍitam*; V. 21, *Sragdharā*; and Vv. 17, 18, 19 and 37, *Vasantatilakā*].

¹ *Madras Epigraphical Collection* for 1907, Nos. 427, 428, 432 and 441.

² *Ibid.* No. 442.

³ *Ibid.* Nos. 439 and 452.

⁴ From the original plates and a set of ink-impressions.

Second Plate : First Side.¹

- 1 त्वंगत्तरंगावलिभंगरंगत्पतंगनक्षत्रशशांकरत्नः [1*] कल्पवसानक्षुभि-
 2 तोपि सिन्धुर्यत्पादपीठश्रियमाललम्बे² ॥³ [1*] वंशस्तस्यासीद्विक्रमाक्रा-
 3 न्तविश्वशत्रुक्षत्रश्रीशर्वरीसप्तसप्तिः [1*] पुण्यश्लोकानाम् भूरिषाम्नावृ⁴पाणा-
 4 म् यत्रोत्पन्नानान्धर्मपत्नी धरित्री ॥ [२*] हताखिलरातिमहीपती-
 5 नां हिमाचलारोपितशासनानाम् [1*] पुरोहितोभूदवनीपतीनाम्
 6 यदुद्भवानाम् भगवानगस्त्यः [३*] निहत्य देवासुरयुद्धमध्ये महा-
 7 सुरान्मानधनो यदुद्भूः [1*] अधोनिषण्णामरलोकमेकस्सुरेन्द्रसिंहासन-
 8 मध्यतिष्ठत् ॥ [४*] जयाय दौत्यन्त्रिदिवालयानाञ्जगाम कश्चित्कृतधीः कृतज्ञः [1*] द-
 9 शाननन्सन्धिपरश्चकार⁵ नरेश्वरः कश्चिदरवण्डिता⁶ ज्ञः ॥ [९*] नरसरवत-
 10 नयापतिर्नरेन्द्रस्त्रिभुवनगीतगुणास्त्रिलोचनश्च [1*] मथितजलनिधिश्च

Second Plate : Second Side.

- 11 यत्र जातः[*] क्षितिपतिरप्रतिमोप्यगस्त्यशिष्यः ॥ [६*] विदलितवल्यस्सुरे-
 12 न्द्रमौलौ हृतहरिहारविभूषितश्च यदूः [1*] कुरुपतिबल[तू]लकालव[हि]-
 13 जितविजयश्च यदुद्भवो नरेन्द्रः ॥ [७*] चकर्त्त कश्चिन्निजमुत्तमांगं गुरु-
 14 निजम् पालयितुं [य]दुद्भूः [1*] समस्तशास्त्रार्णवकर्णधारो यदुद्भवस्सुन्दर-
 15 पाण्ड्यनामा ॥ [८*] यत्रोत्पन्ना राजसूयाश्वमेधैरिष्टानि-
 16 कैर्देवभूयं प्रपत्ताः⁷ [1*] संख्यातीतास्तावर्वाभौमा नरेन्द्राः कस्ता-
 17 न्मर्त्यः कृत्स्नशो वक्तुमीष्टे ॥ [९*] तत्रासीदरिकेसरी नरपतिर्वर्षे व-
 18 शी श्रीनिधिस्तत्पुत्रो जटिलस्सुतो[S*]स्य नृपतिः[*] श्रीराजसिंहः कृती [1*] प्राज्ञः[*] स्फी-
 19 तपराक्रमो वरगुणस्तस्यात्मजस्तत्सुतः[*] श्रीमारः[*] श्रवणीयकीर्तिरजि-
 20 तः[*] श्रीवल्लभो भूपतिः ॥ [१०*] मायापाण्ड्यं केरळं सिंहळे[न्द्र]जित्वा संखे⁸

Third Plate : First Side.⁹

- 21 पल्लवम् वल्लभञ्च [1*] एकच्छत्राम् मेदिनीमेकवीरः[ः] प्रारक्षद्यः प्रे-
 22 मपात्रम् प्रजानाम् ॥ [११*] नृपकिरीटमणिद्युमणिप्रभाविसरभासितपादस-
 23 रोरुहः [1*] वरगुणस्य विभोरनुजः कृती नरपतिस्तनयो[S*]स्य परान्तकः ॥ [१२*]
 24 खरगिरिमभितः करीन्द्रयू[थं] रिपुनृपशोणितशोणदन्तमाजौ [1*] करकलितक-
 25 पाणमा[त्र]सैन्यस्सरभसमुग्रमुदग्रमग्रहीन्यः¹⁰ ॥ [१३*] अग्राहारै-

¹ On the right side of the ring-hole, is marked the figure '2' in Tamil

² Read °माललम्बे.

³ The punctuation at the end of complete verses, here and *passim* is made by an ornamental mark.

⁴ Here and in other places, the writer has changed the *anuvāra* into the nasal of the class following.

⁵ Read दशाननं सन्धि°.

⁶ The letter त्रा is corrected from तो.

⁷ Read प्रपत्ताः.

⁸ Read संख्ये

⁹ On the right of the ring-hole is the figure '3' in Tamil.

¹⁰ Read °मग्रहीद्यः.

26 रप्रमेयैरनेकैर्देवस्थानैरस्तसमूख्यैस्त¹टाकै-

27 : [1⁺] पू[र्ण]म् पुण्यैर्यस्वयम्² पुण्यकीर्तिश्चक्रे चक्रश्चक्रवर्ती ध[रा]-

28 याः [॥१४⁺] श्रीरिव श्रीनिवासस्य पौलोमीव शतक्रतोः [1⁺] [श्री]वानवन्महा-³

29 देवी देवी तस्य प्रभोरभूत् ॥ [१५⁺] तस्याज्ञातः⁴] श्रीनिधेस्तस्य देव्याम्

30 पुत्रश्शत्रुक्षत्रवित्रासनश्रीः [1⁺] प्रज्ञाशौर्यस्थैर्यधैर्य्याभि-

Third Plate : Second Side.

31 जात्यत्यागाधारः पार्थिवो राजसिंहः ॥ [१६⁺] राजन्वती भवति यम्

32 पतिमेत्य पृथ्वी देवन्दि⁴ वाकरनिशाकरवंशकेतुम् [1⁺] अर्त्ति[म्]⁵

33 परामरिकदम्⁶वक्रमर्थिसार्थम्⁶ पूर्त्तिन्नयन्तमखिला हरितश्च कीर्त्तिम् ॥ [१७⁺] ना-

34 लम् भवन्ति निखिलात्थिजनाभिलाषास्त्यागस्य यस्य रिपवो[ऽ⁺]पि पराक्रमस्य [1⁺] की-

35 चैस्समस्तभुवनानि समुल्लसन्त्या वाचस्पतेरपि व-

36 चांसि गुणस्तुतीनाम् ॥ [१८⁺] अर्थैरनर्थरहितैरखिलान्दि-

37 ⁶जेन्द्रानत्यर्थमर्थरहितैरहिताननर्थैः [1⁺] आपूरयन्दशदिशोप्यम-

38 लैर्यशोभिष्यो[ऽ⁺]यम् भुनक्ति भुवनम् भरतानुभावः ॥ [१९⁺] श्रीमान् [कौ]-

39 [शि]कवंशजश्श्रुतधनः⁷] श्रीश्रेष्ठिशर्माम्[ज]:⁸] श्रेष्ठशशिलवताम् परान्त-

40 क इति प्रख्यातनामो[ज⁺]ज्वलः [1⁺] तस्यास्ति प्रथितान्वयः पृथुयशाः प्रा-

Fourth Plate : First Side.⁷

41 ज्ञः कृतज्ञः कृती राज्ञः प्रा[ज्य]गुणः प्रभूतविनयः प्रेमैकपात्रम् प्रभोः ॥ [२०⁺]

42 पौत्रस्त्रैयेकघाम्नः⁸ परहितनिरतो भास्कराख्यस्य यो[ऽ⁺]भूद्विद्यानद्या-

43 [ः] पयो[धि]र्विविधबुधजनप्रार्थनापारिजातः [1⁺] पुत्रुराप्तोदयानाम्⁹

44 पुरुतरतपसां⁹कुटिकैशिकानां श्रेष्ठस्य श्रेष्ठि-

45 नाम्नश्श्रुतविनयनिधेः श्रीनिधेर्यश्च नसा ॥ [२१⁺] अग्निवेश्य-

46 कृतं क[रु]प[म]नरुपं यस्य पूर्वजाः [1⁺] प्रतिष्ठाम् भूतधारिण्यामनयन्वेद-

47 पारगाः ॥ [२२] मौद्वल्यानां स्यन्दनग्रामजानाम् मुख्यः ख्यातः¹⁰] स्फूर्ति[ह]ताभि-

48 जात्यः [1⁺] श्रीमान्धीगान्कीर्त्तिमानूरशर्मा धर्माधारो यस्य मातामहो[ऽ⁺]भूत्

49 ॥ [२३⁺] विद्या वृत्तं विनयविभवः¹⁰] श्लाघनीवा¹⁰ च लक्ष्मीर्द्धमीभर्तुश्चरणकमला-

¹ Read संख्यैस्त°.

² Read र्यस्त्वयं.

³ The length of ha is inserted above the letter.

⁴ Read पृथ्वी देवं दि°.

⁵ Read arustāra in place of म्.

⁶ The z-sign of जे is at the end of the previous line.

⁷ To the right of the ring-hole is the figure '4' in Tamil.

⁸ Read त्रयैक°.

⁹ Read °नामुत्तर°.

¹⁰ Read श्लाघनीया.

ii a.

1. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 2. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 3. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 4. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 5. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 6. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 7. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 8. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 9. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 10. கனகபிரசாதராயன்

ii b.

11. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 12. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 13. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 14. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 15. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 16. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 17. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 18. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 19. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 20. கனகபிரசாதராயன்

iii a.

21. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 22. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 23. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 24. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 25. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 26. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 27. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 28. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 29. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 30. கனகபிரசாதராயன்

iii b.

31. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 32. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 33. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 34. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 35. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 36. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 37. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 38. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 39. கனகபிரசாதராயன்
 40. கனகபிரசாதராயன்

[illegible]

42

44

46

48

ir b.

[illegible]

50

52

54

56

58

va.

[illegible]

60


62

64

66

68

vb.

The manuscript features two columns of text written in a highly stylized, cursive script characteristic of the Tamil language. The ink is dark, likely iron-based, and the paper shows signs of age, including slight discoloration and wear along the edges. A prominent circular hole is visible on the left margin, used for binding multiple pages together. The script is dense and fills most of the page area.

70

72

74

76

78

Fourth Plate : Second Side.

- 50 संगिनी चित्तवृत्तिः [1^{*}] नित्योत्तुंगशुचिरभिजनः शाश्वती कीर्तिरुच्चैः
 51 प्रज्ञा चेति प्रथितयशसो यस्य वंशव्रतानि ॥ [२४^{*}] ¹वृत्तावदातो विन-
 52 यैकपावम् प्रभुः पिता यस्य पितामहश्रीः [1⁺] प्राज्ञः प्रसन्नः² प्रथिताभि-
 53 जात्यः[.] श्रीश्रेष्ठिशर्मा श्रवणीचकीर्तिः ॥ [२५⁺] पाण्ड्यान्ववायतिलका-
 54 त्पुण्यश्लोकात्परान्तकात् [1⁺] वीरनारायणादेवाद्वीराद्धीमत्-
 55 पुरोगमः ॥ [२६⁺] वटकळवृद्ध राष्ट्रतो³[5⁺]ग्रहारम् महितगुणम् मणियाच्चिना-
 56 मधेयम् [1^{*}] अलभत मतिमाननूनसारम् विहिततिचैच्चुटर्मगलाभि-
 57 धानम् ॥ [२७⁺] स राजा रञ्जिताशेषभूचक्रशशक्रविक्रमः [1⁺] षोडशे राज्य-
 58 वर्षे स्वे सादितारातिमण्डलः ॥ [२८⁺] राजसिंहकुळकी⁴वृत्त्यु[क्ते] रा-

Fifth Plate : First Side.⁴

- 59 द्वे प्रतिष्ठितम् [1⁺] चूलाख्योज्ज्वलं⁵ ग्राममा[व]सन्नमरोपमः ॥ [२९⁺] अ-
 60 नूनलक्ष्मी⁶ अमृताभाजम् ⁷நமசெய்கைபுதகூரம்⁷भिधानभाजम् [1^{*}] कारा-
 61 णेममीयाद्वियुतं समस्तन्निरस्तपृथ्वीवलयोपसर्गः ॥ [३०⁺] करे-
 62 [णु]सन्धारविभक्तसीमाचतुष्टयस्तुष्टिकरप्रजानाम्⁸ [1⁺] स ब्रह्मदेय-
 63 स्थितिमम् बु⁹पूर्वन्दिजाय तस्मै सकलं समग्रम् ॥ [३१^{*}] वि-
 64 हितमन्दरगौरवमंगलाह्वयविराजितमग्रहरं¹⁰ वरं [1⁺] स-
 65 मदिशत्स परान्तकशर्मणे ¹¹निरुप[म⁺]म् नृपतिर्नयकेतनः ॥ [३२^{*}] धर्मो-
 66 पदेष्टा नृपतेरमुष्य मन्त्री कविश्रीनिधिरत्रिगोवः [1⁺] विज्ञप्तिरस्याहृतस-
 67 त्तन्तुस्तुंगाभिजात्यो जटिलो[5⁺]जनिष्ट ॥ [३३⁺] श्रीमारवर्मणस्तस्य भृत्यः
 68 क्षत्रशिखामणेः [1^{*}] ¹²சுமரமனகொநாஹ்யோ[5⁺]स्याभूराज्ञप्ति¹²रमलान्वयः[. ३४^{*}]

Fifth Plate : Second Side.

- 69 की¹वेम्पनाटाभिजनस्य पुत्रो नक्कुमानित्यवदातनाम्नः [1⁺] कूरासज-
 70 न्मा सचिवो नृपस्य नाथः करिण्या[.1] कुटिकावलासीत् ॥ [३५⁺] नक्काटस्त कोन्वे-
 71 ळान्पटारश्चोल्याह्वयः¹³ [1⁺] इत्येते गणकाश्चाव कारिणीभ्रमणे[5^{*}]भव-

¹ Read वृत्ता°.² Read प्रसन्नः.³ राष्ट्रतः has evidently to be understood in the sense of राष्ट्रै.⁴ To the right of the ring hole is the figure '5' in Tamil.⁵ Read °ज्ज्वल.⁶ Read लक्ष्मीर¹⁰.⁷ The u-sign of ५ is written like that used in ५.⁸ Read °चतुष्टयं तुष्टिकरः प्रजानाम्.⁹ Read म्बु पूर्व द्वि°.¹⁰ मग्रहरं is used for मग्रहार for the sake of the metre.¹¹ Read निरुपम्.¹² Read °स्याभूराज्ञप्ति°.¹³ Read °ल्याह्वयः.

72 तः ॥ [३६*] पातप्रसन्नमनसस्तु कृतम्मेति सो[5*]यं समस्तवसुधाधिप-

73 वन्दनीयः [1*] वृद्धाञ्जलिः प्रतिदिनम् प्रणमत्यशेषानागामि-

74 नः क्षितिपतीनभिमानमेरुः ॥ [३७*] विदितसकलवा[न्म]य-³

75 स्य विष्णोर्विन्नयनचप्रभवस्य पूर्वजो यः [1*] अरचयदतुल-

76 मिमाम् प्रशस्तिम् मधुरगुणस्य सखा स वासुदेवः ॥ [३८*] स्वस्ति श्री [11*]

77 திருவொடுந் தெள்ளமிர்த[த்]தொடுஞ் செங்கதிரொளிக் கௌஷ்ணத்தொடும் அ-

78 ருஷிமதக் களிஞ்ஞென்றெடுந் தொன்றி அரனவிர்சடைமுடி விற்றிருந்-

79 த வெண்டிங்கள் முதலாக வெளிப்பட்ட[ட]து நா[ற்]றிசைலார் புகழ்நீரது நா-

Sixth Plate : First Side.⁴

80 னிலத்திலை⁵ பெற்றது ஹரஜ்ஜாஜிகளால் நெர ஸ்ணத்திக்கப்பட்டது வி-

81 ரவலாக் கரியது தீகஜ்யஸாலநத்தது பொருவருஞ்சிர் அ-

82 கத்தியனை வுரொஹிதனாகப் பெற்றது ஊழிஊழிதொறு முள்ள-

83 து நினற ஒருவனை உடையது வாழியர் பாண்டியர் திருக்குல மி-

84 (ற)தனில் வந்துந் தொன்றி வானவெல்லைவரைத் தாண்டும் மலை(க்)கடல் [க]-

85 டைந் தமிழ்து கொண்டுந் நானிலத்தொர் விஷயப்(ப்)பட-

86 நாற்கட லொருபக லாடிஉம் மறுகி[டு]வாளி மணிமு-

87 டிஒடு சங்கவெள்வளைத் தரத்தும்⁷ நிலவுலகம் வவஞ்-

88 செயதுந் நிகரில் வென்றி அமரர்க்குப் பலமுறைஉ[ந்]⁹

89 துதுய்த்தும் வாசஸாலந னாரம் வவ்விஉஞ்⁹ செம்மணிப் பூனெடு

90 தொன்றித் தென்றமிழின் கரைகண்டும் வெம்முனை வெலொன்று விட்டும்

91 விரைவரவிந் கடல் மிட்டும் பூழியனெனப் பெய ரெய்திஉம்⁹ பொர்(க்)-⁸

92 க்குஞ்ஞாயிரம் மிசுஉம்⁹ பாழியம்பாயனி னிமிர்ந்தும் பஞ்ச-

93 வனெனும் பெயர் நிந்உம்⁹ வளமதுரைநகர் கண்டும் மற்றதற்கு மதி-

Sixth Plate : Second Side.¹⁰

94 ள் வகுத்தும் உளமிக்க மதிஅதனா லொண்டமிழும் வடமொழி-

95 உம்⁹ பழுதறத் தானாராய்ந்து பண்டிதரில் மெந்தொன்றிஉம்⁹ மா-

96 ரதர் மலைகளத் தவியப் பாரதத்திற் பகடொட்டிஉம்⁹ விஜயனை

97 வஸஸராவ நிக்கிஉம்⁹ வெந்தழியச் சுரம் பொ[க்*]கிஉம்⁹ வசைஇல்¹¹ மாக்-

98 கயல் புலி சிலை வடவரை நெற்றிலில் வரைந்துந் தடம்பூதம் பணி [கொ]-

99 ண்டு தடாகங்கள் பல திருத்திஉம்⁹ அடும்பசி நொய் நா[ட]கந்[றி]

100 அம்பொந் லிசுமுயரிஉந்⁹ தலைஆலங்கானத்திற் தன்னெருக்க

101 மிருவெந்தரைக் கொலைவாளிந் மலை துமித்துக் குறத்தலை[யி]ன

102 கூத்தொழித்தும் லேஹாஹாதந் தமிழ்ப் படுத்தும் லேஹாஹாபுனிச் ச-

103 ங்கம் வைத்தும் லேஹாராஜரும் ஸாஸு-லெளகேரு[ய்*] லேஹேனூங் காத்-

¹ Read भवन्.

² Read प्रसन्न.

³ Read वाङ्मय.

⁴ To the right of the ring-hole is the figure '6' in Tamil. The figure and the ring-hole are enclosed in a rectangle of double lines.

⁵ Read ஓதிலை.

⁶ Read மறுவிலொளி மணிமுடி யொடு. The letters லொளிமணிமு are written over an erasure.

⁷ Read தரித்தம்.

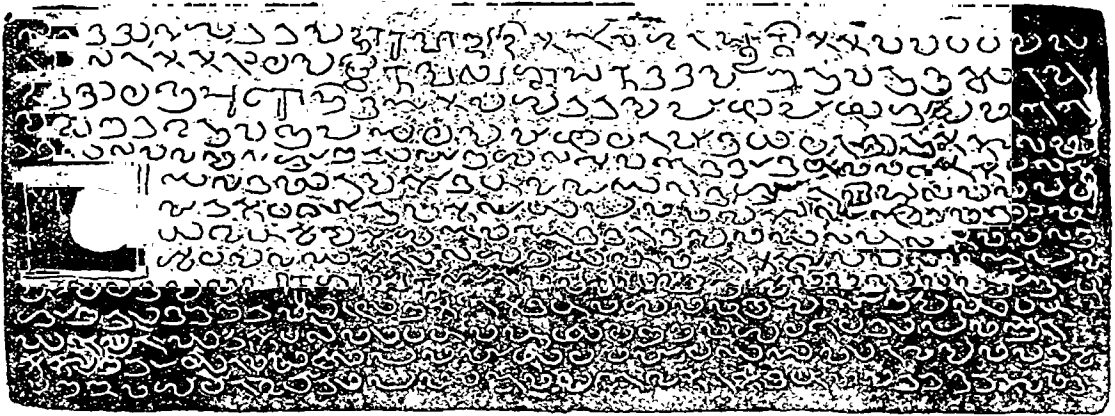
⁸ Read பொந்தஞ்ஞாயிரம் வீசியும்.

⁹ Read யும்.

¹⁰ Round the ring-hole is marked a rectangle in double lines.

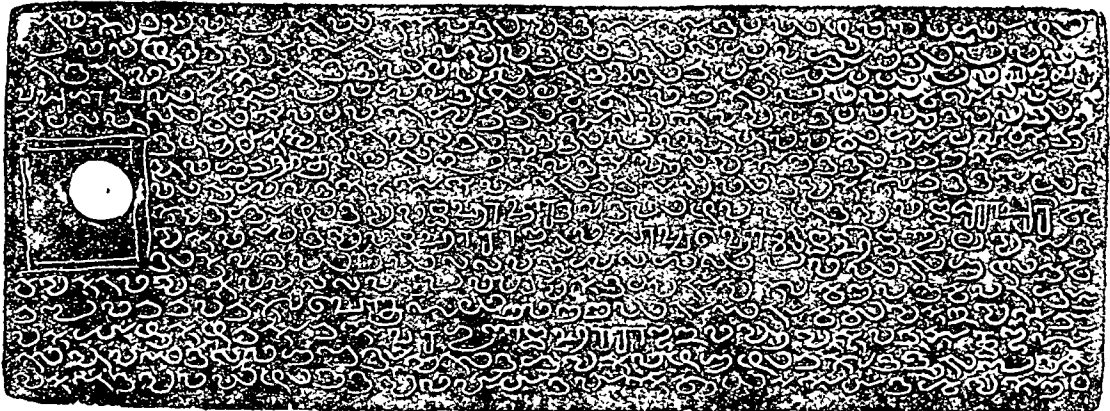
¹¹ Read டில்.

vi a.



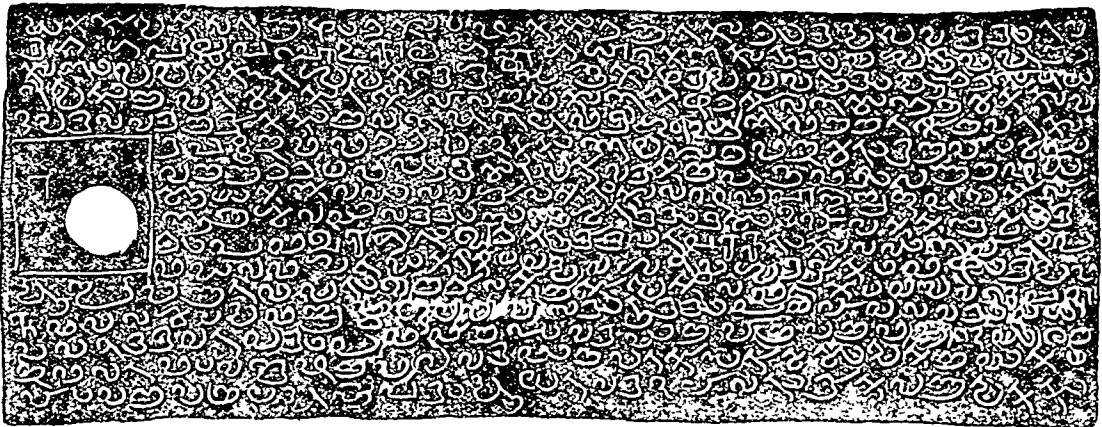
80
82
84
86
88
90
92

vi b.



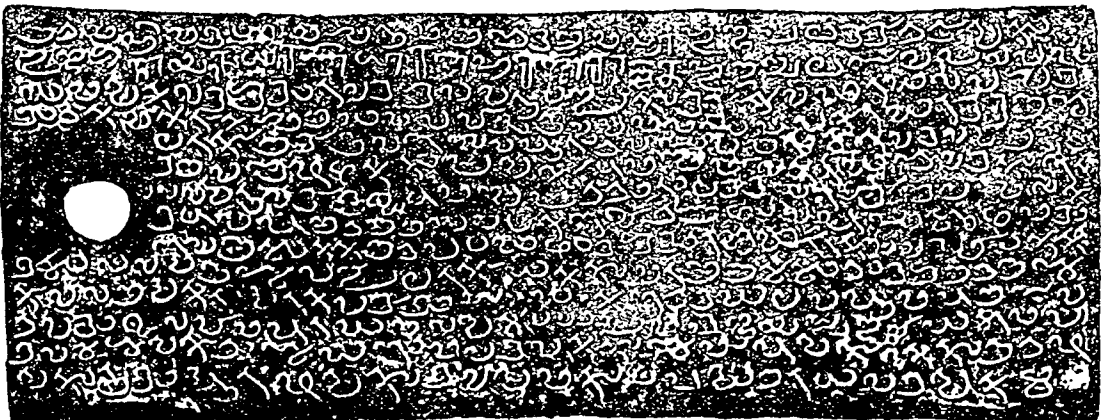
94
96
98
100
102
104
106
108

vii a.



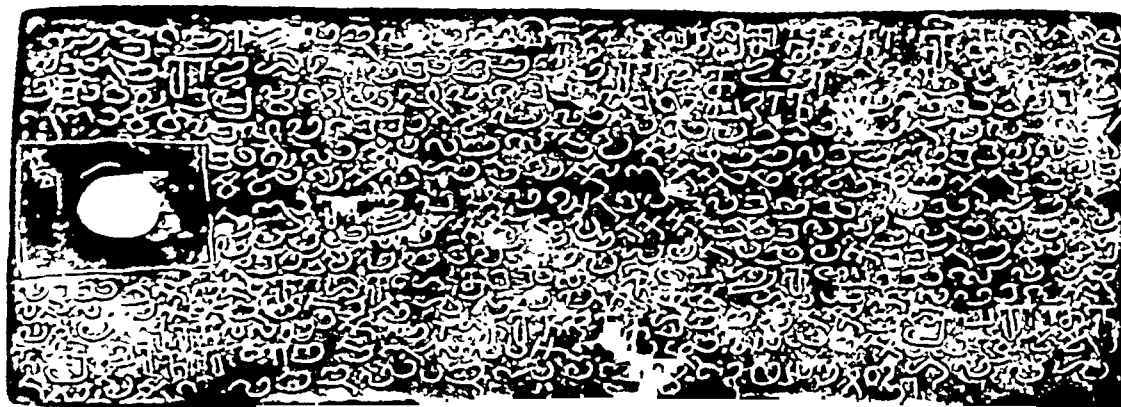
110
112
114
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124

vii b.



126
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viii a.



140

142

144

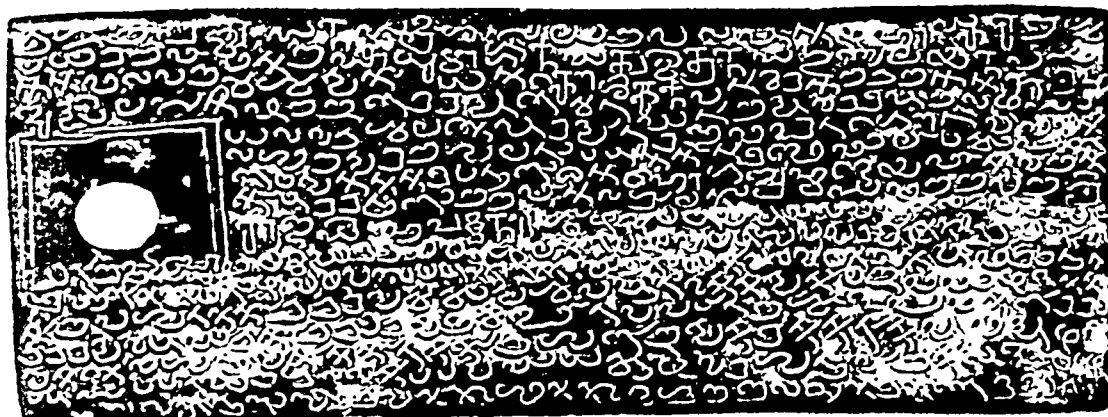
146

148

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152

viii b.



154

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- 104 திகந்தபின் விலவவனை நெலவெவிஉம¹ விரிபொழி[ற]ச்
 105 சங்கரமங்கைப் பலவவனைஉம¹ புறங்கண்ட² பரங்குசன பஞ்சவா தொன-
 106 றலு[ம+] மறறவறகு வளகுனயின் மன்னபிரா னிராச்சிங்கனுங் கொற்ற-
 107 வ[ர+]க டொழுக்கழற்காற் கொ வரமுண்ணிறாராஜனும ஆங்கவற காத்தஜன-
 108 கி அவனிதலம் பொறை தாங்கித் தெங்கமழ் பொழிற குணனூரிலுஞ் சி-
 109 நகனத்தும் விழிஞததும் வாடாத வாகை சூழிக் கொடாத செங்கொண்ட[ர]-

Seventh Plate : First Side.³

- 110 விக கொங்கலாபொழிற சூடமுக்கிற பொருநித்து வந்தெதிரந-
 111 த மஹவலவொஹகாவிஹமயாழிகள குருதிப் பெருமபுனற
 112 குளிப்பக கூாவெங்கணைதொடை நெடும்ததுப் பருதி ஆற்றலொடு வி-
 113 ளங்கின பரசக்கிரகொலாலனுங் குரைகழற்கா லரை சிறைஞ்சக குவ-
 114 லையதலந் தனதாக்கின வரைபுரையு மணிநெடுநதொள மன்னாகொன வரகு-
 115 ணவழைனும மறறவனுங் கிரையனுன மனுசரிதன வாடசடை-
 116 யன பொற்றடம்பூண சிரிபராதகன புனைமணிப் பொனமுடி
 117 சூழிக் கைநநிலந்தொய கரிகுலமும [வ]ராஜிபுடிமுங்⁴ காலா-
 118 னுஞ் செநநிலத்தி னிலஞ்செரத் திண்கிலவாயக கணை சித-
 119 றிஉம¹ வாயிரிஇற⁵ கருதாதவா [வ]ரகரிகுலநிரை வாரிஉ-
 120 ம நிலம்பொ நிகா கடந்தந நெடும பெண்ணாகட மழித்தும்
 121 ஆலும பொரப்பரி ஒன்ற லகனகொங்கி மமா கடந்தந டெவடா-
 122 நம் பல செய்தும் ஸ்ரஹடெயம் ப[ல] திருத்திஉந¹ நாவலநகிவடி-
 123 பபடுத⁶ நரபதிஉம¹ வானடைந்தபின் வானவனமஹாடெவி என-
 124 னு மலாமடந்தை முன பயந்த மினவாகொ னிராச்சிங்கன விகட-
 125 வாடவ னவனெய் அஹிவதி ஆயிரந்தலையா லரிதாகப்பொறுக்கி-

Seventh Plate : Second Side.

- 126 னற மஹிமண்டலப் பெருமபொறை தன மஹா ஹஜவஹததாற றுங்கி
 127 ஹஜமநாய[க] யாணியாரண ஹாணராஜித ஹஜவஹனுய் உலப்பி-
 128 ⁷நிமங்கலத் தெதிராத தெவவருட லுகுத்த செநநிா நிலப்பெண-
 129 னிற கங்கராகமென நிலப்பாணி தந்தும் மடைப்பகாரிாத[த]ஞ்சை-
 130 யாகொன தானவரை நைப்பூறிப் படைப்பரிசாரந் தந்து[பொ]கத்
 131 தன பணை முழக்கிஉ¹ கொடுமபை மாநகா நிறைந்த குரைக-
 132 டலப் பெருந்தான இடுமபைஉ¹ றிரியத் த[னி]ரனோதைய மெல[கொ]-
 133 ணடும புனற பொன்னி வடகரைஇ⁵ பொழில புடைசூழ மதி-
 134 ள வஞ்சிக் கன்றபட விழித்தெதிராத வீரா கவந்தமாடக க-
 135 ண சிவந்தனு செவலுயா[கொ]ழிக் கும[ர]னெனச சீறித் தெனறஞ்சை
 136 காவலனது கரிதுரகபதாதி ஸ[வ]ய[வ] களத் தவியப் பூமபுன [ன]வ-
 137 தபதிஇல⁵ வாமபுரவி பலங் காட்டிஉம¹ விஜயபூஜ⁸ விசும ப-
 138 ணவச செங்கொ றிசைவிளிம பணவக குசைமாவுங் கொலைக் குன்றமு-
 139 ந குருதிஆரமுங் குணந்தும் கஹவடி¹ன ரடிவணங்கி-

Eighth Plate : First Side.⁸

- 140 ஹெஹுஹா மனுஹித்த விகடவாடவந ஸ்ரீகாந் மிநாங்கிகெஸெஹ-
 141 ந்திரன ராஜஸிவாமணி தென்னன ராஜிகமுண்ணன னங்கொன எ-

¹ Read யு for உ.

² The syllable ந has been inserted so close to யு that the உ-sign of the latter is not clearly seen.

³ To the right of the ring-hole in the figure ' 7 ' in Tamil and both the figure and the ring-hole are enclosed in a rectangle

⁴ Read ஸ்ரடி.

⁵ Read யி for இ.

⁶ Read தெது

⁷ The letter தி may also be read as வி.

⁸ To the right of the ring-hole is the figure ' 8 ' in Tamil and both the ring - hole and the figure are enclosed in a double lined rectangle.

- 142 ண்ணிமந்த ¹புஷ்டெயமும் எண்ணிமந்த டெவடாகமும் எண்ணிமந்த ப-
 143 ள்ளிச்சந்தமும் எத்திசை² மினிதியற்றி உராம்பிலொ-
 144 தி ஒலிகடல்பொ லொருங்கு முன்னந் தானமைத்த வலி ரா-
 145 சசின்கப்பெருங்குளக்கிழச் சூழனாக ரிருந்த-
 146 ருளி ராஜிவஷும் இரண்டாவத னெதிர் பதினான்கா-
 147 ம் யாண்டில் மாக் கொழுவுர்க்குற்றத்து வருபுனல் மிய்-
 148 குண்டாற்றுப் [பு]த்தாரெனப் பெயரெய்திய கொத்தார்பொழிற்³ரா-
 149 மத்திற் கொமர கௌஸிக மொதுத்தி லாழிவெஸுகஜ்ஜத்தி லொம்பாழ்-
 150 வரில் மிக்கொ னுயர்தரு பெரும்புகழ்ச் செட்டிகுலமதலை கு-
 151 வலையவாரந் நலமிரு லாஷாரகநந் தென்னவர்கொன் ஸ்ரீபராதக-
 152 ந் ஸ்ரீவிரநாரண னருளால் வடகளவழிநாட்டின்கட் டிசைச்சட-
 153 ர்மங்கலமென்னு மிடனுடைய புஷ்டெய மெகவொமமாப்பெ-

Eighth Plate : Second Side.³

- 154 மறென் வதாவத ஸஜுஸனாயின பல[ர்*]புகழ் லாஷரன்செ-
 155 ட்டிதன் மாமகன் ஸாயுலோஷும் ஸஜிதந் ஸஜுஸனாயந் படை-
 156 க்கமலவனச் செங்குடிச் கௌஸிகந் பராதகன் மனக் கரும⁴ஹ-
 157 வுஜியனாகி முன்னுரைத்த அரைசர்பிரான் அந்தண்புனலமுட்-
 158 டில நற்செய்கைபுத்தாரதனை மந்தரமௌரவமங்க-
 159 லமென்று தன் பெயரிட்டுக் க[ர]ரான்மை மியாட்சி உள்-
 160 ளடங்கக் கண்டருளி எகவொம புஷ்டெயமாக நன்கு
 161 கொடுத்தருளினன் [||*] மாகந் தொய் குடை மன்னவன் ஸ்ரீ-
 162 ராஜலிஹவஜ்ஜ || சொழநாட்டுப் புல்லமங்கலத்து சடைய-
 163 பிரான் ஹட்டஸோமயாசி⁵ விண்ணப்பஞ் செய களவழிநாட்டு வெம்பற்றார்க் கூற்றங்-
 164 கொன-
 164 ணை ஆளாகவும் கிழ்வெம்பனிட்டுக்⁶ கூரக்குமான குடிகாவல் நாயகனாகவும் திருக்-
 165 கானப்பெர்க்குற்றத்துச் சிறுசெவ்வூர் நக்கங்காடனும் மிழலைக் கூ-
 166 ற்றத்து நடுவிற்குற்றிற் றுஞ்சலார்ப் படாநஞ்சொலே⁷ களாத்தி-
 167 ருக்கைப் பெருங்காக்கூர்க்கொன் வெளானுங் கணக்கராகவும் அழ[ன]-
 168 ட்டுனட்டார் நின் மெல்லை காட்டப் பிடிசூழ்ந்த பெருநான்கெல்லை கிழெ-
 169 ல்லை சுருளிஆற்றுக்கு மெக்குந் தென்னெல்லை கற்குளத்தில்⁶

TRANSLATION.

Sanskrit portion.

(Verse. 1.) The ocean, in whose rows of bounding disturbed waves, as in a dancing hall, are (seen) like gems the sun, the stars and the moon, even when agitated at the end of the *Kalpa*, bore the form of his foot-stool.⁷

(V. 2.) (*Victorious*) was the family of him whose prowess had filled the earth and was a sun (*in destroying*) the night (*viz.*) the great heroism of its enemies. The kings of great glory and merited fame born in this (*family*), held the earth as their legally married wife.

¹ Read புஷ்டெ.

² Read யு for உ.

³ The ring-hole is enclosed in a double lined rectangle.

⁴ Read ஹட்டஸோமயாசி.

⁵ Read னட்டெ.

⁶ Perhaps one or more plates after this are missing.

⁷ The missing invocatory verses and the abrupt introduction of a king (perhaps named Pāṇḍya) whose greatness is described by verse 1, show that at least a single plate should have been lost, at the beginning. The submission of the ocean to the Pāṇḍyas was a family tradition on which see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 73, foot-note 80; Compare V. 4 of the Vēṭṭikūḍi grant, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 298.

(V. 3.) Of the kings born in this (*family*) who had destroyed all enemy kings and had their edicts established on the snowy mountain, the priest was the venerable Agastya.

(V. 4.) One (*of the kings*) born here, whose wealth was his honour, and who had killed the powerful demons in a battle between the gods and the demons, sat alone on the throne of the Lord of the gods (*i.e.*, Indra) in heaven brought down (*to earth*).

(V. 5.) Another wise king of right conduct, was an ambassador to secure victory for the gods; and (*still*) another of unopposed commands, caused the Ten-headed giant (*i.e.*, Râvana) to sue for peace.

(V. 6.) (*Again*), in that family was born a king who was the husband of (Gaṅgâ) the daughter of the friend of Nara (Arjuna) (*i.e.*, Vishnu), who (like Śiva) had three eyes (trilôchana)¹ whose virtue was praised by the three worlds, a matchless king who stirred the ocean and was a pupil of Agastya.

(V. 7.) (*Another*) born in that (*family*) was adorned with the necklace of Hari (*i.e.*, Indra) (*which he had*) captured (*from him*) after breaking (*his*) wristlet on the head of the Lord of gods (*i.e.*, Indra); still (*another*) king born in that (*family*) conquered Vijaya (*i.e.*, Arjuna) and was the conflagration at the end of time to the cotton (*namely*) the army of the lord of the Kurus.

(V. 8.) Another (*king*) born in that (*family*) cut off his own head in order to save his master; and (*a king*) named Sundara-Pândya born in this (*family*) was a helmsman in the ocean of all Śâstras.

(V. 9.) Countless number of emperors and kings born in this race attained godhood having performed numberless Râjasûya and Âsvamedha sacrifices. Which mortal could describe them thoroughly?

(V. 10.) In that family was born king Arikêsa, the home of glory, who had controlled his passions. His son (*was*) Jaçila. His son (*was*) the glorious (*and*) virtuous king Râjasimha. His son (*was*) the wise Varaguna of great prowess. His son (*was*) king Śrî-Mâra whose fame was delightful to hear and who was the invincible lord of wealth (Śrîvallabha).

(V. 11.) He (*i.e.*, Śrî-Mâra) the matchless hero, the beloved of his subjects, having conquered in battle Mâyâ-Pândya, the Kêraḷa, the king of Simhala, the Pallava and the Vallabha, protected the earth under (*his*) one umbrella.

(V. 12.) His son, the younger brother of king Varaguna, was the virtuous king Parântaka, whose lotus-feet were brightened by the spreading lustre of the sun-like gems in the crowns of (*prostrating*) kings.

(V. 13.) He quickly captured in a battle near Kharagiri the powerful (*king*) Ugra who possessed a herd of strong elephants whose tusks were red with the blood of enemy kings with an army (*which was*) the only sword (*held*) in hand.

¹ It is not likely that here we have to take Trilôchana as a proper name. Pândya kings in general are mentioned in Vv. 4—9; and no particular person, excepting Sundara-Pândya of V. 8, is mentioned by name

(V. 14.) This emperor, himself of meritorious fame, caused the circle of the earth to be filled with holy boundless Brâhmin settlements¹, numerous temples and countless tanks.

(V. 15.) The wife of that king was the glorious Vânavanmahâdêvî, as Śrî (was) of Śrînivâsa (i.e., Vishṇu) and as Paulômî (Śachî) (was) of Śatakraṭu (Indra).

(V. 16.) Of this queen was born to him, who was the abode of prosperity, the son, king Râjasimha who was the repository of intelligence, valour, stability, courage, nobility and liberality and who successfully scared away the heroism of (his) enemies.

(V. 17.) Having obtained him, the banner of (both) the (solar) (and the lunar) races, who caused the utmost grief to the host of enemy kings, satisfaction to the crowds of supplicants and fame (to reach) all directions, the earth (now) became (truly) possessed of a king.

(V. 18.) The requests of all supplicants are not enough for (i.e., to satisfy) his liberality; nor the enemies for his prowess; nor all the worlds for (his) lustrous fame; nor (again) the words of the Master of Words (i.e., Bṛhaspati) for praising (his) virtues.

(V. 19.) Dignified as Bhārata, he rules the earth filling all Brahmans with endless wealth, the enemies with ruin which fully deprives (them) of (their) wealth and the ten quarters with faultless fame.

(V. 20.) A great favourite of this lord, the king, was the glorious son of the illustrious Śrêshṭhisarmaṇ, who was famous by the well-known name Parântaka, who was born in the Kauśika lineage, was possessed of wealth which was learning, who was the best of the upright and of famous descent, who was widely known, wise, dutiful and virtuous, of excellent character and highly modest.

(V. 21.) This (Parântaka) who was ever devoted for the good of others, who was the ocean (into which emptied itself) the river of learning and who was the Pârîjâta (celestial) tree (in fulfilling) the desires of all classes of wise men, was the grandson of him who was named Bhâskara, the sole repository of the Trayî (Vêdas), and the great-grandson of him named Śrêshṭhin who was the purest of the Śeṅkuṭi-Kauśikas of great religious austerity born in Puttâr, a mine of knowledge and modesty and the home of prosperity.

(V. 22.) His ancestors who had reached the (other) end of Vêdic (learning) established on this earth the extensive work called Kalpa written by Âgnivêśya².

(V. 23.) His maternal grandfather was the famous Ūrâsarman, the chief of the residents of Syandana-grâma, of the Maudgalya (lineage), who was of high birth and noble character, illustrious, intelligent, famous and a prop of virtue.

(V. 24.) Knowledge, noble conduct, wealth, modesty, praiseworthy riches, a conscience ever attached to the lotus-feet of the lord of Lakshmi (Vishṇu), a descent ever high and pure, permanent fame and superior intelligence—these were the rule in the family of him (i.e., Ūsarman) whose fame was widely known.

(V. 25—27.) His (i.e., Parântaka's) father, the wise and illustrious Śrêshṭhi-śarmaṇ, whose conduct was pure, who was as powerful and glorious as Pitâmaha

¹ The word *agrâhâra* is used in place of the usual word *agrahâra*, for the sake of the metre.

² Perhaps they were proficient in the *Âgnivêśya-kalpa*, the doctrine of medicine in which Âgnivêśya is said to have been a predecessor of Suśruta.

(Brahma) who was the one resort of modesty, intelligent, good and of noble descent whose fame was pleasant to hear and who was the leader of the wise, received from the heroic (*king*) Parântaka, lord Vîranârâyana of meritorious fame and an ornament of the Pândya race, the Brahman village (*agrahâra*) named Maṇiyâchi of unfailing fertility, (*which was*) a famous *agrahâra* (situated) in Vâḍa-Kaḷavaḷi-râshṭra¹ re-naming (it) Tîsaichchudarmaṅgala.

(Vv. 28—32.) The same god-like king of unfailing prosperity, who pleased the whole circle of the earth and satisfied (*his*) subjects, who destroyed the host of enemies, who was the banner of polity, whose prowess was (*equal to*) that of Śakra (*i.e.*, Indra) and who removed the troubles (*of the people*) on the circle of the earth, in the 16th year of his reign, while camping² in the famous village named Chûḷal situated in the territorial division (*râshṭra*) called Râjasimhakuḷakîḷ, gave with libations of water, to the Brahman, Parântakaśarman, the whole of the matchless and excellent *agrahâra* named Narcheygai-Puttûr situated in Aḷa-nâḍu which was famous with its (*second*) name Mandaragauravamaṅgalam, as a *brahmadêya* property, together with (*its*) *kârânmai* and *miyâtchi* and with (*its*) four boundaries marked off by the circumambulation of the female elephant.

(V. 33.) The *viññapti* of this (grant) was the minister Jaṭila of respectable descent and a storehouse of prosperity who was the councillor of the king and a poet of the Atri-gôtra, who had performed (Vêdic) sacrifices.

(V. 34.) The *âjñapti* of this (grant) was the servant of that crest-jewel of warriors, the illustrious Mâravarmān, who was descended of a pure family and was called Kûrraṅgôn.

(V. 35.) A minister of the king, born at (*the village of*) Kûra, the son of a nobleman of Kîḷ-Vêmba-nâḍu and known by the famous name Nakkan-kumâṇ, was the master of the female elephant³ and the warden (*kuḍikāval*).

(V. 36.) Also Nakkan-Kâḍa, Kôn-Vêḷân and he, called Paṭârañ-Chôla—these (*three*) accountants were appointed (to supervise) the circumambulation of the female elephant.

(V. 37.) Worshipped by all rulers, this (*king*) Abhimânamêru prostrates (*himself*) every day before all future kings with palms folded (*over his head*) (and saying) “Oh! pure-minded kings! Protect (*this*) my gift!”

(V. 38.) Vâsudêva, the friend of Madhuraḡa and the elder brother of Vishṇu who had studied the whole (*science of*) literature and was the birth place of modesty and intelligence, composed this matchless *prasasti*.

Tamil portion.

(Line 76.) Hail! Prosperity! May the prosperous family of the Pândyas live long—(*the family*) which came forth commencing with the white Moon enthroned on the brilliant

¹ *Râshṭratâh* has evidently to be understood in the sense of *râshṭrê*.

² The word *âvâsât* may be compared with *âvâsakât* or *vâsakât* which often occur at the beginning of copper plate inscriptions.

³ The significance of this attribute is not clear. The female elephant referred to is perhaps the one that circumambulated the village.

plaited hair of H a r a (*i.e.*, Śiva), and born (*from the milk ocean*) along with (*the goddess of*) prosperity, the pure ambrosia, the K a u s t u b h a (gem) of lustre like that of the Sun's and that single elephant (the Airāvata) of flowing rut;—a fit object of praise for the people of the four quarters which possesses the four (*divisions*) of the earth; which was justly extolled by B h â r a d v â j a and other (*sages*); which was beyond the reach of enemies; whose commands bore (*the seal of*) the double¹ fish; which had for its family priest (*the sage*) A g a s t y a of unequalled glory; which has been in existence through aeons and which counts (among its members) the one ever-lasting Being.²

(L. 84.) After many great kings and emperors born in this (*family*) who ruled right up to the boundaries of the heavens, (*such as*) he who churned the billowy ocean and obtained nectar; he who bathed in a single day³ in the four oceans, causing admiration to the people of the four (*divisions of*) the earth, who with a crown (*bedecked*) with gems of faultless lustre, wore (*also*) an anklet of white conch; he who went round the globe of the earth; he who sent ambassadors on several occasions to the gods of matchless victory; he who carried away the garland of P â k a ś â s a n a (*i.e.*, Indra); he who, appearing with ornaments of valuable gems, mastered the T a m i l (*language*) of the south; he who by throwing a sharp-edged javelin caused the quick return of the sea; acquired the name P â ṭ i y a ṇ; who gave away thousands (of gifts) of the golden hill (Mêru); he who stood firmly in the field (*of battle*) at P â ṭ i and obtained the name P a ṇ c h a v a ṇ; he who founded the prosperous city of M a d u r a and built (*a surrounding*) wall for it; he who with the supreme intelligence of his mind, was profoundly versed in the beautiful T a m i l and S a n s k r i t and became the foremost among scholars; he who led the elephants in the B h â r a t a (*war*) so as to destroy the great charioteers in a hill-battle⁴; he who relieved V i j a y a (Arjuna) from the curse of Vasu; he who drove (*his enemies*) to the forest so that they might be scorched up and destroyed (*there*) and had the blameless (*royal emblems*) of the big fish, the tiger and the bow engraved on the top of the Northern Mountain (*i.e.*, the Himâlayas); he who, securing the services of huge giants, restored many tanks and relieved the country from disease and pinching hunger; he who with a dreadful sword cut off the heads of two kings that advanced against him in the battles at C h i t r m u y a r i and T a l a i y â l a ṅ g â n a m and stopped the dance of their (*two*) headless trunks and he who had the M a h â b h â r a t a translated into T a m i l and had established the "Ś a ṅ g a m" in the town of M a d h u r a. had ruled the circle of the earth and had passed away.

(L. 104.) Then (*came*) P a r â ṇ k u ś a, the king of the P a ṇ c h a v a s (*i.e.*, Pāṇḍyas) who saw the back of the C h é r a king (*Villavan*) at N e l v ê l i and that of the P a l l a v a (king) at Ś a ṇ k a r a m a ṅ g a i of extensive pleasure gardens. His grandson (*was*) R â j a s i m h a, the lord of kings. (*Next came*) king V a r a g u ṇ a - M a h â r â j a whose feet (*wearing*) anklets are worshipped by monarchs.⁵ His son was P a r a c h a k r a k ô l â h a l a, who bore the burden of the earth, who wore (a victorious garland of) never-fading *vâ g a i*

¹ It is possible that *dvaya* here stands for *dhvaja* = banner.

² The reference is evidently to the story in the Hâlâsyapurâṇa of Śiva himself being counted as one of the Pāṇḍyas.

³ *I.e.*, day time.

⁴ [*Mahârâtia* and *Malai-kalam* may preferably be left untranslated. The former may refer to a people and the latter to a field of battle. The passage when so altered would stand thus:—"Who led his elephants into Bhârata and caused the Mahârathas to be destroyed at Malai-kalam.—K.V.S.]

⁵ The relationship existing between Râjasimha and Varaguna-Mahârâja is not given.

(flowers)¹ at Kuṇṇûr, (*surrounded by*) gardens of delightful fragrance, at Śiṅgaḷam and at Viḷiṇam; who firmly wielded his sceptre and who shining with the prowess of the Sun and shooting from (*his*) bow-string sharp and deadly arrows on Gaṅga, Pallava, Chôḷa, Kalinga, Magadha and other (*kings*) that came to give battle and opposed (*him*) at Kuḍamûkkil of fragrant and blooming flower-gardens and made them bathe in a big river of blood.

(L. 113.) (*Next came*) Varaguṇavarman, the lord of kings, whose feet were worshipped by kings (*wearing*) jingling anklets on their legs, and who by (*his*) beautiful long arms resembling hills, made the earth his own.

(L. 115.) His younger brother, the glorious warrior Parāntakaṇ Śaḍaiyaṇ, the king whose conduct (*followed the rules prescribed by*) Maṇu, who wore many golden ornaments, who put on a golden crown decorated with gems; who showered arrows from (*his*) powerful bow so that the elephant troops whose (long) trunks touched the earth, the horse battalions and the infantry (of the enemies) fell on the earth at (*the battle of*) Śeṇṇilam; who captured at Kharagiri crowds of files of powerful elephants of enemy (kings) and won a battle at Nilambêr; who had destroyed the extensive Peṇṇāgaḍam, who with the help of a single powerful prancing horse, won battles in the extensive Koṅgu (*country*); who performed many (*gifts of*) dēvadāna (*lands*) and restored many brahmādēya (grants) and who subdued the whole of India (*Nāvattīvu*)², having also gone to heaven.

(L. 123.) The first son of the goddess of the (lotus) flower (i. e., Lakshmī) called Vānavanmahādēvi, was he the king of the Mīnavar, (i. e., the Pāṇdyas) Rājasiṃha Vikāṭavāḍavaṇ³, who having himself borne (*easily*) by the strength of his broad shoulders, the great burden of the circle of the earth which the lord of serpents (i. e., Śēsha) bears with much difficulty by his thousand heads, became distinguished as “the strong-armed that relieved the serpent Lord of (*the pain of*) carrying the earth”; who at Ulappinimāṅgaḷam pierced the bodies of the enemies that attacked (*him*), and gave (*their*) blood, the superior (*position*) of becoming the scented cosmetics of the good goddess Earth, who sounded his drum when the king of the Tañjai (*country*) (*full of*) water flowing from sluices, ran away surrendering his arms,⁴ at Naippûr which was filled with mountain-like battalions⁵; who commenced his battle⁶ at the big city of Koḍumbai where the assembled (*enemy's*) forces, vast like the roaring ocean, dispersed suffering affliction; whose looks caused (*the town of*) Vañji with walls surrounded on all sides by flower-gardens (*and situated*) on the northern bank of the Kāvêrī (*Poṇṇi*) abounding in water to be consigned to flames, and whose eyes which became red (*with anger*) made to dance the headless bodies of the heroes that opposed him; who like Kumâra (Skanda) of the high cockflag, swelled with rage and displayed the strength of (*his*) galloping steeds by destroying in the battle at the beautiful and well watered town of Nâval the crowds of elephants, horses and foot-men of the lord of the southern Tañjai (*country*). (*His*) victorious flag reaching the sky, his sceptre wielded (*right*) up! to the ends of quarters, acquiring the bridled horse, the chief mountain and the blood-red garland, was enjoying the pleasure of Mahēndra with his prosperous sons worshipping at his feet, the king Vikāṭavāḍava, the lord of Prosperity, who marked the chief of mountains with his fish

¹ I.e., ‘was victorious at’.

² The Jambudvīpa.

³ The great sub-marine fire to the ocean of his enemies.

⁴ The phrase *paḷai-pporiśāram tandu* has been tentatively translated ‘surrendered his arms’.

⁵ *Tāṇai-varai* has perhaps to be taken as an adjective qualifying Naippûr.

⁶ The phrase may also be interpreted as “having mounted on the back of his (elephant) Raṇōdaya.”

emblem, the crest-jewel of kings, this lord of the south (*Tennan*), of many brilliant virtues having founded with pleasure in every direction numberless *brahmadēyas*, numberless *dēvadānas*, and numberless *pallichehandam*.

(L. 143.) Being pleased to stay in the town of Chūlāl (*situated*) in Rājasingaperungulam, abounding in wreath of water-lilies and resembling the noisy ocean which was formerly founded by himself—in the 14th year opposite the 2nd year of his reign, the Brāhman Bhāskaran-Śeṭṭi who was like the lotus-born (Brahmā) and was praised by all, the son of the virtuous Bhāskara, the chief of the noble and illustrious race of the Śeṭṭis, the foremost of Ombālvās of the Āgnivēśya-kalpa and the Komara-Kauśika-gōtra (living) in the village Kōttārpōlil¹ named Puttūr in the watery Miyyundāru (district) (*which was included*) in the big (*district of*) Kolvūr-kūrram, having obtained as *ekabhōga* the *brahmadēya* consisting of the place (called) Tisāichchudarmaṅgalam in Vada-Kaḷavali-nādu, by the grace of the Pāndya king the glorious Parāntakan śrī-Vīraṇāranan.

(L. 155) The chief of kings mentioned above, the illustrious Rājasiṃhavarman, the sovereign whose umbrella touched the sky, desirous of doing some good to Parāntaka the famous son of Bhāskaran Śeṭṭi (*i. e.*, Śeṭṭi son of Bhāskara) who walked in the path of the virtuous, a Kauśika of Śengudi (surrounded by) a forest of lotuses, the friend of the created beings and the home of good qualities, was pleased to kindly confer as *ekabhōga-brahmadēya* together with *kārānmai* and *mfyātchi* (the village) Narcheygai. Puttūr in Alā-nādu of beautiful streams of cool water which he was pleased to found calling it Mandaragauravamangalam after his own name.

(L. 162.) The *vinṇappam* (of this grant) was Śadaiyapirān Bhaṭṭasōmayājīn of Pullamaṅgalam in Śōlā-nādu; the *ājñapti* (*ānai-āl*) (of the grant) was Kūrrangōn of Vēmbarrūr in Kalavali-nādu; the chief warden (*Kudikāval-nāyakan*) was Kumān of Kūra in Kīl-Vēmba-nādu and the accountants were Nakkan-Kādan of Śiru-Śevūr in Tirukkānappēr-kūrram, Paṭāraṇ-Chōlai of Tuñjalūr in Naduvir-kūrram (a sub-division) of Milalaik-kūrram and Kōn-Vēlān of Perungākkūr (near) Kalāttirukkai.

(L. 167) The residents (*nāṭṭār*) of Alā-nādu being appointed to mark the boundary line, the female elephant was led around and (the following) four big boundaries were thus (marked). The eastern boundary (was) to the west of Śuruliyaūru; the southern boundary (was) in Karkulam²

TEXT.³

[Metres: Vv. 1—4, *Anuṣṭubh*.]

First Plate.

1 स्वस्ति⁴ [॥⁵] पत्मा⁶[मु]जपरिव्दंगप्रमदोत्पुळकायु[धी]:⁶[॥¹] विद्यायशोविमूती-

2 न्नः पुष्पात्तु पुरुषोत्त[म*]: ॥—[१] अन्वयस्सुचिरं स्थेयाद'मृता-

¹ [Mr. Venkayya has also treated *Kōttāriolil* as a proper noun and as a surname of the village Puttūr. I would prefer to read *Kōttārpōlil* instead of *Kōttārpōli* and take it as an adjunct to *grāma* (village) meaning “(surrounded) by a forest filled with bunches of flowers”—K.V.S.]

² The inscription is incomplete. One or more copper-plates must be missing.

³ From the original plates and a set of ink impressions prepared by the office of the Assistant Archeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras

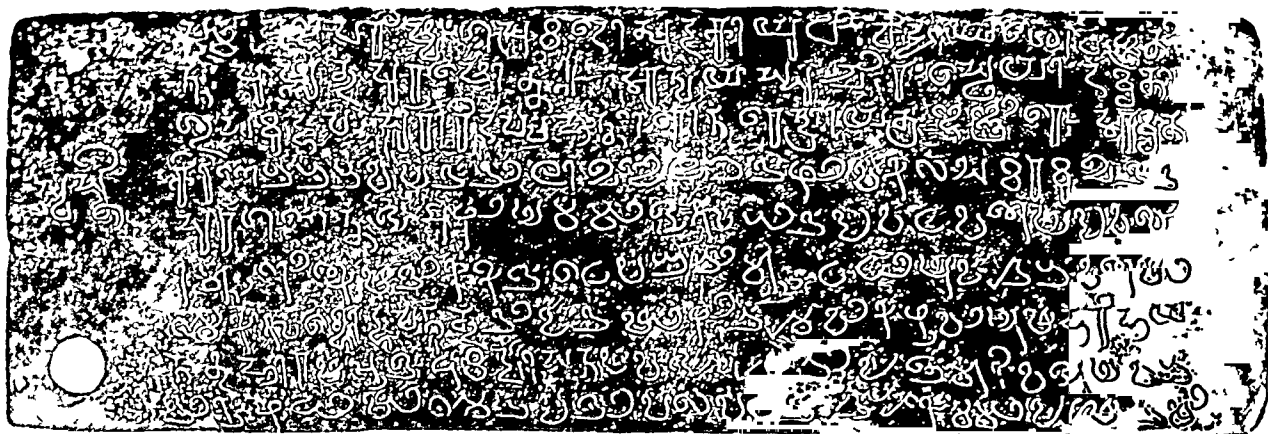
⁴ These two syllables are engraved on the margin of the plate opposite to line 4.

⁵ Read पद्मा^o.

⁶ Read °कायुधी । Perhaps the *visarga* after धी was meant for a दण्ड.

⁷ The actual reading is °यंदमृता^o

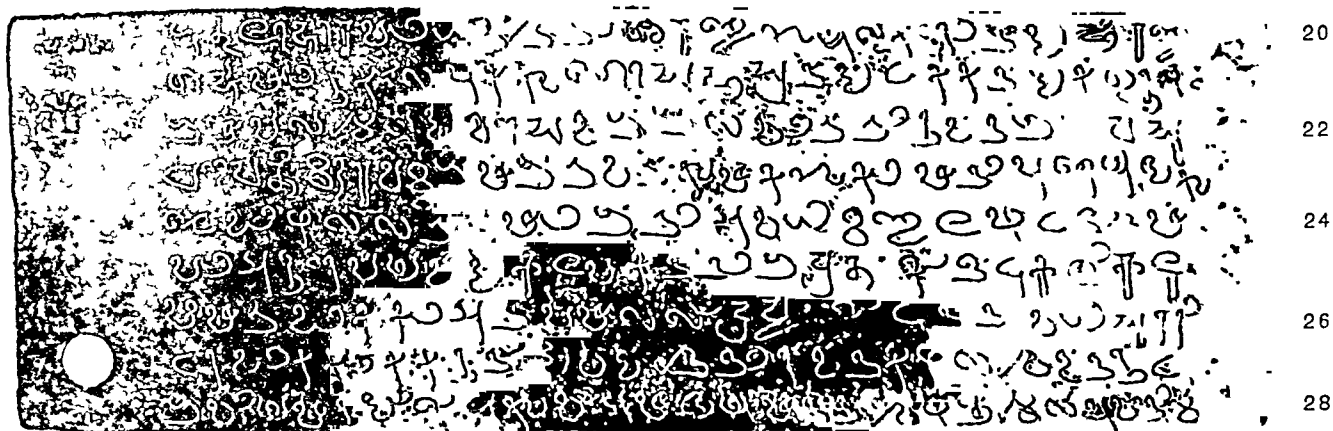
i.



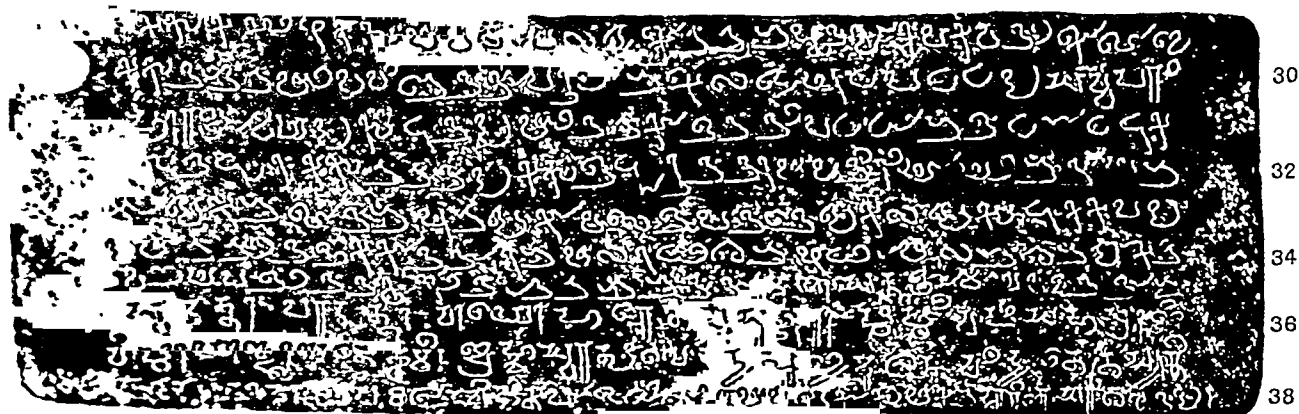
ii a.



ii b.



iii.



3 सुसमुद्धवः [1*] सुरारिदर्पहन्तारो नरेन्द्रा यत्र जज्ञिरे ॥ [२*] கஜீ-க-

4 கிரண(ன்) னன்வயத்திலாவணுன தழிவகல ஸரீரபீ-வத் த-

5 ஸ-ரா மணதூலை அழியச் சிலை குனித்து வடவரையதுவலா-

6 ரகுனிகை மணிக்கெண்டைப்பொறி சூட்டியுந் தென்வரைமி-

7 சைக் குஹோஹைவநது திந்தமிழிற் செவி கழுவிடும் ஹரிஹய-

8 நது ஹாரம் பூண்டு ஶீ-ஸாஸந மவனொ டெறிஉஞ்¹ சரிவனையவன்-

9 நிருமுடிமிசைத் தூணி பலபடத் தொளொச்சுஉ¹ மொத மி-

Second Plate : First Side.

- 10 ள வெவெறிந்தும் மொராஇரங்² க்ருதுச் செய்தும் ஹ-டுதமணம்
11 பணியாண்டும் ஹ-வநதும் பொது நிக்கியும் யானே யாயி-
12 ர மைய்யமிட்டு(ம்) மபரிமித மதிசயங்கள் செய தூ-
13 னமில் புகழ்ப் பாணுவம்ஸத் தொலொகநாயர் பலர் கழி-
14 ந்தமின் ஜமதீதயபொராஸிஜ்-யதவஜீ-ன்³ மகனாகிப் ப-
15 கை(ப்)ஹ-டுவர் தலை பணிப்பப் பாறெஹுரன் வெளி[ற்]பட்டு⁴ சுறிகெஸ-
16 றி சுஸலீஸரீன் சுஹ-வ்யுவிசு-ரீந் சுகாஅகாஅ(ன்)னெனத் தன-
17 க்ருரியன பல ஹ-ணநாம முலகுமுழு துகந்தெத்தப் பரா-
18 வனிபகுல மிறஞ்ச⁵ப் பாரகலம் பொது நிக்கி ஶ்ராஸ-ரா
19 திடாகல ஶ்நவஷ-ம்*] பொழித[ற்]கு வவாஹகத்தின் வு-தம் கொண்-

Second Plate : Second Side.

- 20 டெ த-ஹாஹா மினிதெறி ஸாணுன யுலகளித்து ஷிரணு-
21 மஹ- மிருகால் புக்கு மொஸஹஸு-த்துடக்கத்துக ஹ-ரு[உா]-
22 னம் பல செய்து வாஸவன் பொல விற்றிருந்தனன் வஸ-
23 யாபதி ரோவஜீ-ன் [1*] மந்தவற்கு மகனாகி மதிபுரையுங் கு-
24 டைநிழல் வற்ற மின்னி அவனிணை முடனும்-
25 பி அருள்பயந்து கஹு-கத்தின் வு-தம் கொண்டு கலிகஹ-
26 ஷ மறநிக்கி அற்பமல்லா ஶ்ருவ-ம் கொடுத் தவனிஸ-ரா ரி-
27 டர்நிக்கி கருநாது வந்தெதிரந்த கழல்வெந்தருட-
28 னவிய மருதூரொடு குவனாமலைபு மத்தவெழஞ் செல வுந்திச்-

Last Plate.⁶

- 29 க்குக் கிழக்கும் வடவெல்லை கொற்றன்புத்தூர் பகவதிகொஇலு²-
30 க்குத் தெற்கு*] மிவ்விதைத்த⁷ பெருநான்கெல்லையுட்பட்டது ஸவ்-வ-
31 ஹாரு செயதுகுடுத்து⁸ மிதற்காணத்தி[ப்*]பட்டா னண்டனாட்டுக்
32 குண்டீர்க்கு-ற்றத்துக் குண்டீ ருத்தரமந்திரியாயின தாயன்
33 சிங்கன் இதன் புறங்காவ லெண்பத்தைங்கலங் குடுக்க பது-
34 து⁹ 10 மாற்றிதனைக் காத்தார் [த*]ன்¹¹ மலரடி என் முடி மெலன என்று கொற்-
35 தவனெய் பணித்தருளித் தெற்றெனத் தாஶ்ராஸநஞ் செய்[வி]த்தான் [1*]

¹ Read y for உ.

² Read யி for இ.

³ Compare with this metrical attribute जगद्गीत-
यशोराशि, the similar attribute यरणिध'रणहरणराजित
applied to Râjasimha III in the Bigger Siṅṅamaṇṇur
plates, Text—line 127.

⁴ The letter ற் is corrected from ச்.

⁵ Read மிறைஞ்ச-

⁶ How many plates may be missing before this
cannot be determined

⁷ Read ஃவிறைத்த.

⁸ Read ஃகுடுத்தோமி.

⁹ Read ஃபட்ட-து.

¹⁰ Read மந்தி.

¹¹ Read ஃதம்.

territorial division Edeore, two thousand, a tract of country lying between the rivers Kṛishṇā on the north and Tuṅgabhadrā on the south, comprising a large part of the present Raichur district¹. The Kanyākumāri inscription of Vīrarājendra shows that Maṇṇaikaḍakkam is not to be identified with Maṇṇe in the Nelamaṅgala taluk of the Bangalore district but is the same as Mānyakhēṭa, which Rājendra-Chōla is said to have made a playground for his armies². Chakkara-kōṭṭam has been satisfactorily identified by Rai Bahadur Hira Lal with Chitrakōṭṭa or Kōṭṭa, eight miles from Rājapura in the Bastar State: he has also adduced epigraphical evidence to show that its king was really Dhārāvarsha in A.D. 1111³, as stated in the epigraphs of Kulōttuṅga I. Dakshina-Lāḍam has been taken to be Dakshina-Virāṭa or Southern Berars; but it looks likely that it is identical with Dakshina-Rāḍha in Bengal⁴. Śrī-Vijaya appears under the form Śrī-Vishaya in a Kaṇḍiyūr inscription⁵ of the same king; and the large Leyden grant states that Māravijayōttuṅgavarman was the overlord of this territory⁶. This has been taken to be the same as San-fotsai of the Chinese annals and has been identified with Palembang, a residency of Sumatra⁷.

TEXT.

First Plate : First Side.

- 1 ஸ்வஸ்தி ஸ்ரீ || திரு மன்னி வளர இருநிலமடந்தையும் பொர்ச்சயப்பாவையும் சீர்த்த-
- 2 னிச் செவ்வியுந் தன் பெருந்தெவியராக யின்புற⁸ நெடிதிய⁹ லூழியு ளிடைதுறை
- 3 நாடும் துடர்வனவெலிப் படர் வனவாசியும் ¹⁰குள்ளிச் சூழ¹¹மதிட் கொள்ளிப்பாக்கையு-
- 4 ம் நண்ணற் கருமாண்¹² மண்ணை கூடக்கமும் பொருத¹³ரீழ்த்தரையர்த முடியு மாங்கவர் தெவிய
- 5 ரொங்கெழின்முடியு முன்னவர் [ப]க்கற் மென்னவர் வைத்த சுந்தரமூடியு மிந்திரநாரமுந் தெ-
- 6 ண்டிரை யீழமண்டல முழுவதும் எறிபடைக் ¹⁴கொளர் முறைமையிற் சூடுங் குலதன-
- 7 மாகிய பலர் புகழ் முடியும் செங்கதிர்மாலையும் சங்கதிர் வெலைத் தொல்பெ-
- 8 ருங்காவற் பல பழந்தீவும் செருவிற் சினவி விருபத்தொருகா லரைசுகளை கட்ட பரசுரா-
- 9 மன் மெவருஞ் சாந்திமத்தீவரண் கருதி யிருத்திய செம்பொற் றிருத்தகு முடியும் பயங்கொ-

¹ *Ibid*, Vol. XII, p. 296.

² *Trav. Arch. Series*, Vol. III, pp. 119 and 156.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 179. Mr. Hira Lal would substitute "Kulōttuṅga conquered king Dhārāvarsha at Chakrakōṭṭa" for "Kulōttuṅga conquered the king of Dhārā at Chakrakōṭṭam": See foot-note 2.

⁴ *Memoirs of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LXI, p. 7 ff.

⁵ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1894-5, paragraph 12.

⁶ *Arch. Survey of Southern India*, Vol. IV, p. 218.

⁷ *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. XXVI, p. 73 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 313.

⁸ Tr. reads இன்புறு. Here and in the following foot-notes, Tr. denotes the Tirumalai inscription of Rājendra-Chōla I, published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 229 ff.

⁹ Here and in the following foot-notes, Tj. denotes the Tanjore inscription of Rājendra-Chōla I published in Vol. II, above, pp. 105 ff. Tj. and Tr. read நெடுதியல்.

¹⁰ குள்ள is a mistake for சுள்ளி.

¹¹ சூழ் is the reading in Tr. and Tj.

¹² முரண் is the reading in Tr. and Tj.

¹³ This reading occurs in Nos. 9, 10 and 82 of *South-Ind. Inser.*, Vol. II.

¹⁴ Read கொளர்.

a.

2
 4
 6
 8
 10
 12
 14

b.

16
 18
 20
 22
 24
 26
 28
 30

- 10 பெழி மிக முயங்கியில்¹ முதுகிட்டொளித்த சயசின்கன் அளப்பெரும்² புகழொடு³ பிடியி-
விசுட்டபாடி யெழு-
11 ரை யிலக்கமும் நவனெதிக்குலப்பெருமலைகளும்⁴ வீக்கிரமவீரர் சக்கரகொட்டமு முதிர்-
வடவல்லை மது-
12 ர மண்டலமும் காமிடைவள நாமணை(ய்)க்கொணையும்⁵ வெஞ்சிலை⁷ வீரர் பஞ்சப்பள்ளி-
யும் பாசடைப்ப-
13 முன மாசணிதெசமும்⁸ அயர்வில்வண்பூர்த்தியையாதினுகர⁹வையிற் சந்திரன் றொல்குலத்-
தந்திராதனை¹⁰ [வி]-
14 னையமாக்களத்துக கினையொடும் பிடித்துப் பலதனத்தொடு நிறைகுலதனக்குவையும்¹¹ கிட்-
டருஞ்செ-

Second Side.

- 15 நிமிளை [வெ]யாட்டவெனெயமும் பூசரா செர் நலக் கொசலைனாடும் தன்மபாலனை வெம்-
முனை யழித்து வ-
16 ண்டொறை சொலைத் தண்டபுத்தியும் இரணகுரனை முரணுக¹² த்தாக்கித் திக்கனை கீர்த்தித்
தககணலாடமும் கொ-
17 விந்தசந்தன் மாவிழிந்தொடத் தங்காத சாரல் வங்காளதெசமும் தொடுகழற் சங்குவொ-
ட்டல்¹³ மயிபாலனை வெ-
18 ன்சமர் வினாகத் தஞ்சவித்தருளி யொண்டிறல் யானையும் பெண்டிர் பண்டாரமும் நித்தில
நெடுங்கட லு-
19 த்திரலாடமும் வெறிமலர்த்தீரத் தெறிபுனற கங்கையும்¹⁴ அலைகடனவெட்¹⁵ பலகலஞ்
செலுத்திச் சங்கிராம-
20 வினெனையொத்துங்கபன்மனுகிய கடாரத்தரையனை வாகையம்¹⁶ பொரு[க]டக்கு¹⁷[ம்ப]-
க்கரி-
21 யொடு மகப்படு[த் துரி]மையிற் பிறக்கிய பெருநெதிப் பிறக்கமும் ஆர்த்தவனகனகர்ப்
பொ-
22 ர்த்தொழில் வாசலில் விச்சாதர¹⁸ (தொ)தொரணமு மொய்த்தொளிர் புனைமணிப்புதவமு-
ம் கன-

¹ Tr. has முசங்கியல், while Tj. reads முயங்கியல். The change of ச and ய is quite ordinary.

² Tj. has அளப்பரும்.

³ Tr. and Tj. read பிடியல். Correct பிடியில் into பிடியல்.

⁴ Read விகிரம.

⁵ Tr. reads பட.

⁶ In place of வளநாமணை(ய்)க்கொணையும், Tr. reads வளைநாமணைக்கொணமும், but Tj. has வளநாமணைக்கொணையும்.

⁷ For வெஞ்சிலை (= of fierce arrow) of Tr. and Tk., Tj. has வெஞ்சின (= of fierce anger).

⁸ For பாசடை பழனமாசணி தெசமும் of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has பாசடை பழநன் மாசணிதெசமும்.

⁹ வண்பூர்த்தி(யை) யாதினுகர் of the Tk., generally occurs as வண்கிர்த்தி ஆதி நகர் (Tr. and Tj.). The change of நகர் into ஞகர் is correct.

¹⁰ For குலத்தந்திராதனை of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has குலத்திராதனை where த்திர is perhaps omitted before ராதனை.

¹¹ For கிட்டருஞ் of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has கிட்டரும் which is perhaps an engraver's mistake.

¹² For முரணுக of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has முரணுற.

¹³ The reading தொடு கழற் சங்குவொட்டல் agrees with that given in Tj., but Tr. has சங்கு கொட்டன்.

¹⁴ While Tj. reads வெறிமலர்த்தீரத்தத் தெறிபுனல்கங்கை, Tr. has வெறிமணற்நீர்த்தத் தெறிபுனற்-
கங்கை; and Tk. வெறிமலர்த்தீரத் தெறிபுனற்கங்கை.

¹⁵ For னவெட் of Tk., னடுவுட் is the reading in Tj. Both are correct.

¹⁶ While Tk. reads வாகையம், Tj. has வாகயம்.

¹⁷ In place of கடககும்பக்கரி, an Uttaramallūr inscription reads கடல் கும்பக்கரி. (see note 6 on page 107 above).

¹⁸ A different reading of this is விச்சாதிர: see *South-Ind. Insers.*, Vol. II, p. 107.

- 23 மணிக்கதவமும் நிறை ஸ்ரீவிஜெயமும்¹ துறைநீர்ப்பன்னையு² மன்மலையூரெயிற் றென்
மலை[யு]-
24 ரும் ஆழ்கடலகழஞ்சும் மாயிருடிங்கமும் கலங்கா வல்வினை யிலங்காசொபமும்³ காப்புறு
நிறை-
25 புனல் மாப்பப்பாளமும் காவலம்புரிசை மெவிவிம்பங்கமும்⁴ வினோப்பைந் தூறுடை வ-
னோப்பைந்தூ⁵-
26 றும் கலைத்தக்கொர் புகழ் தலைத்தக்கொலமும்⁶ தீயதமாவல்வினை⁷ மாதமலிங்க[முங்
கலா]முதிர் கடுந்திறல் இலாமு-
27 ரிதெசமும் தெனக்கலர்⁸ பொழில் மானக்கவாரமுந் தொடுகழற்⁹ காவற் கடுமுரட் கடா-
ரமு மாப்பொரு தண்டாற் கொ[ண்*]ட கொ-
28 ப்பரகெசரிபன்மரான உடையார் ஸ்ரீராரஜெந்திரசொழதெவர்க்கு யாண்டு பதின்எட்டா-
வது அருமொழிதெவ[வ]-
29 ளநாட்டு புறங்கரம்பை நாட்டு வெங்குர்க்கள திருக்களர் லீலாபெவர் லெவதாரம் நிலம்
இ
30 யசுவலீபன்னிலம் வளை[யி]ற்சுற்று மிகிதிக்குறைவு¹⁰ உள்ளடங்க ||வ

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the eighteenth year (of the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman *alias* Udaiyâr Sîrî-Râjêndra-Chôladêva, in (his) life of high prosperity, while Tiru (Lakshmi), having become constant, was increasing, (and) while the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory⁶ in battle, and the matchless goddess of fame rejoiced to have become his great queens,—conquered with (his) great, warlike army (the following):—

Idaidûrai-nâdu, Vanavâsi, whose unbroken hedge of forest (trees) was extending; Kollippâkkai, whose walls were surrounded with brushwood; Manṇaikkadakkam, whose fortification was unapproachable; the crown of the king of Îlam who came to close quarters in fighting; the exceedingly fine crowns of the queens of that (king); the beautiful crown and Indra's pearl necklace, which the king of the south (i.e., the Pândya) had previously deposited with that (king of Îlam); the whole Îla-maṇḍala (on) the transparent sea; the crown praised by many and the garland emitting beautiful rays, family treasures, which the (kings of) Kêraḷa, whose armies possessing missile weapons, rightfully wore; many ancient islands whose old, great guard was the ocean which resounds with its conches; the crown of pure gold, worthy of Tiru (Lakshmi) which Paraśurâma, having considered the fortifications of Śândimattivu impregnable, had deposited (there), when, in anger (he) bound the kings twenty-one times in battle; the seven and a half *lakshas* of Iraṭṭapâḍi (which was) strong by nature, (and which he took), together with immeasurable fame, (from) Jayasimha, who, out of fear, turned his back at Musāṅgi and hid himself (thus earning) great infame; the principal great mountains (which contained) the nine treasures (of Kubêra); Śakkarakôṭṭam (guarded by) brave warriors; the ancient and strong northern Mâdura-maṇḍala; Nâmaṇaikkôṇam, which was surrounded by dense groves; Pañchapalli (protected by) warriors (who bore) cruel bows; the moth (-grown) ancient Mâsunidêśa;

¹ Tj. reads ஸ்ரீவிசையமும் and one of the Tirupvallam inscriptions reads ஸ்ரீவிசையமும்.

² Tj. reads வன்மலை.

³ Read இலங்காசொகமும் as in Tj.

⁴ Tj. reads வினோப்பைந்.

⁵ Tj. reads வனோப்பைந்.

⁶ Tj. has தீத.

⁷ மாதமலிங்கமும் occurs as மாதமலிங்கமும் in Tj.

⁸ For தெனக்கலர், Tj. has தெனக்கவார்.


⁹ கடலக்காவல் is the reading in Tj.

¹⁰ Read மிகுதிக்குறைவு.

a large heap of family-treasures, together with many (*other*) treasures (*which he carried away*) after having captured Indraratha of the old race of the moon, together with (*his*) family, in a fight which took place in the beautiful city of Âdinagar, filled with unceasing abundance; Odda-vishaya, which was difficult to approach, (*and which he subdued in*) close fight; the good Kôśalai-nâḍu, where Brâhmaṇas abounded; Daṇḍabutti, in whose gardens beetles abounded (*and which he acquired*) after having destroyed Dharmapâla (*in*) a hot battle; Takkaṇa-Lâḍam, whose fame reached (*all*) directions (*and which he occupied*) after having forcibly attacked Raṇaśûra; Vaṅgâlâ-dêśa, where the rain-wind never stopped (*and from which*) Gôvîndachandra fled, having descended (*from his*) male elephant; elephants of rare strength and treasures of women, (*which he seized*), after having been pleased to put to flight on a hot battle-field, Mahîpâla, decked (*as he was*) with ear-rings, slippers and bracelets; Uttira-Lâḍam in the neighbourhood of the expansive ocean abounding in pearls; and the Gaṅgâ, whose waters dashed against the banks filled with fragrant flowers; and (*who*), having despatched many ships in the midst of the rolling sea and having caught Samgrâma-vijayôttuṅgavarman, the king of Kaḍâram, along with (*his*) rutting elephants, which put up rare fight and brought victory,—(*took*) the large heap of treasures, which (*that king*) had rightfully accumulated; the (*arch called*) Vidyâdhara-tôraṇa put up at the “gate” of his wide inland city provided with accoutrements of war; the “jewel-gate”, adorned with great splendour; the “gate of large jewels” the prosperous Śrî-Vishaiya; Paṇṇai with a ghat of (*bathing*) water; the ancient Malaiyûr (*with*) a fort situated on a fine hill; Mâyirudîṅgam, surrounded by the deep sea (*as*) a moat; Ilāṅgâśôgam (*i.e.*, Laṅkāśôka) undaunted (*in*) fierce battles; Mâppappâlam, having abundant high waters as defence; Mēvilimbaṅgam, having fine walls as defence; Vālaippandûru, possessing (*both*) cultivated land (?) and jungle; the principal (*city of*) Takkoḷam, praised by great men (*versed in*) the sciences; the island of Mâdamaliṅgam, of strong battlements; Ilāmuri-dêśam, provided with scientifically ripe excessive strength; the great Nakkavâram, whose gardens (*abounded in*) flowers dribbling honey; and Kaḍâram, of fierce strength, protected by foot-soldiers wearing *kaḷal*; the *dēvadāna* lands (*belonging to the temple*) of the Mahâdēva at Veṅgûrkkalā-Tirukkalār in Puṇṅgarambai-nâḍu (*a sub-division*) of Arumolîdēva-vālanâḍu, measured $\frac{1}{2}$ (*velî*) $19\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{160}$ and . . . This land was inclusive of excess and deficiency (in measurement) of the surrounding parts.

No. 208.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF RAJADHIRAJA I.

This inscription in six lines is engraved on the second plate of the Tirukkalar set. It is dated in the 31st year of the reign of the Chôla king Râjakêsarivarman Râjâdhirâja I and registers an arrangement made, by a certain Tirumanappichchan, who bore the double surname Araiyaṇ Nâgaraiyaṇ and Mahîpâlakulakâlappêraraiyaṇ, whereby one brahmin had to perform worship in the temple at Tirukkalār in addition to another who was doing that service till then. From the short historical introduction which states that the king with the help of his army took the head of Vîra-Pândya, Śâlai of the Chêra king and Ilāṅgai, it is clear that “Śâlai is an important place in the Chêra dominions and not a feeding house” as the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao had taken to be.²

¹ Here is a figure resembling .

² See p. 65 of the *Annual Report on Archaeology* of the Travancore State for 1920-21.

TEXT¹.

- 1 சீரபாண்டி[ய*]ன் றலையும் செரல[ன்*] சாலையு[ம்*] இலங்கையும் தண்டாற் கொண்ட
கொ இராஜ[கெ]-
- 2 சரிபதாரா உடையார் ஸ்ரீராஜாயிராஜ ஷெவ[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு நயக ஆவது அரெய[ன்]
நாகரெயனா
- 3 மஹப்பாலகுலகாலப்பெரெய[னா]ந திருமண(ப்)ப்பிச்சன் உடையார்க்கு முன்பு திருவ-
[ர்*]ராதனை செ-
- 4 யும் பிராமணர் ஒருவனும் திருமண(ட)ப்பிச்சன் செதனிவனங்கொண்டு செய்யும் பிராம-
5 ணன் ஒருவனுமாக இருவர்க்கு ள் க-சூ தூணிகுறுணி ஆக ள் நாசுயசூ உாடுயள-
சூவிட்டநி கவ இது
- 6 அழிப்ப[ர்*]ர் திருவாணை || ▽

TRANSLATION.

In the 31st year of (*the reign of*) king Râjakêsarivarman *alias* Uдайyâr Srî-Râjâdhirâjadêva, who, with his army, had taken the head of Vîra-Pândya, Śâlai of the Chêra king and Ilaṅgai (*i.e.*, Ceylon), Araiyaṇ Nâgaraiyaṇ *alias* Mahîpâlakulakâlappêraraiyaṇ *alias* Tirumanappichchaṇ gave 1½ (*vêli of*) land for (*yielding an income of*) 150 (*kalam of paddy*) for the expenses of two brahmins, *viz.*, one brahmin, performing the worship of the god from of old and one brahmin who is to perform (*the same*) receiving the income provided for by Tirumanappichchaṇ at the rate of (one) *tuni* and (one) *kuruni** of paddy per day for 360 days. Those who destroy this (*shall incur the sin of acting against*) the sacred (*or royal*) order.

No. 209.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF KULOTTUNGA-CHOLA.

This inscription in 19 lines is engraved on the third plate of the Tirukkalar set. It is dated in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulôttunga-Chôladêva without any distinguishing epithet or historical introduction. In the absence of these, though it is not generally possible to say to which of the three kings who bore that name this record must be attributed, yet it appears to be a record of Kulôttunga-Chôla I, since it is stated in the fourth inscription in this set in referring to this record that the king abolished tolls—which is generally a feat attributed to Kulôttunga I. It registers a gift of paddy made by a certain Śivaṇ Tillainâyakaṇ *alias* Śiruttonḍanambi of Tanṇîrkunṇam in Nemali-nâḍu to the temple of Mahâdêva at Tirukkalar in Puṇḅarambai-nâḍu which was a sub-division of Râjêndraśôla-valanâḍu for the purpose of taking in procession Aravâbharanadêva, for offerings to Piḷḷaiyâr and the god in the Mûlatṭṭînam and for feeding devotees on the days of the new-moon.

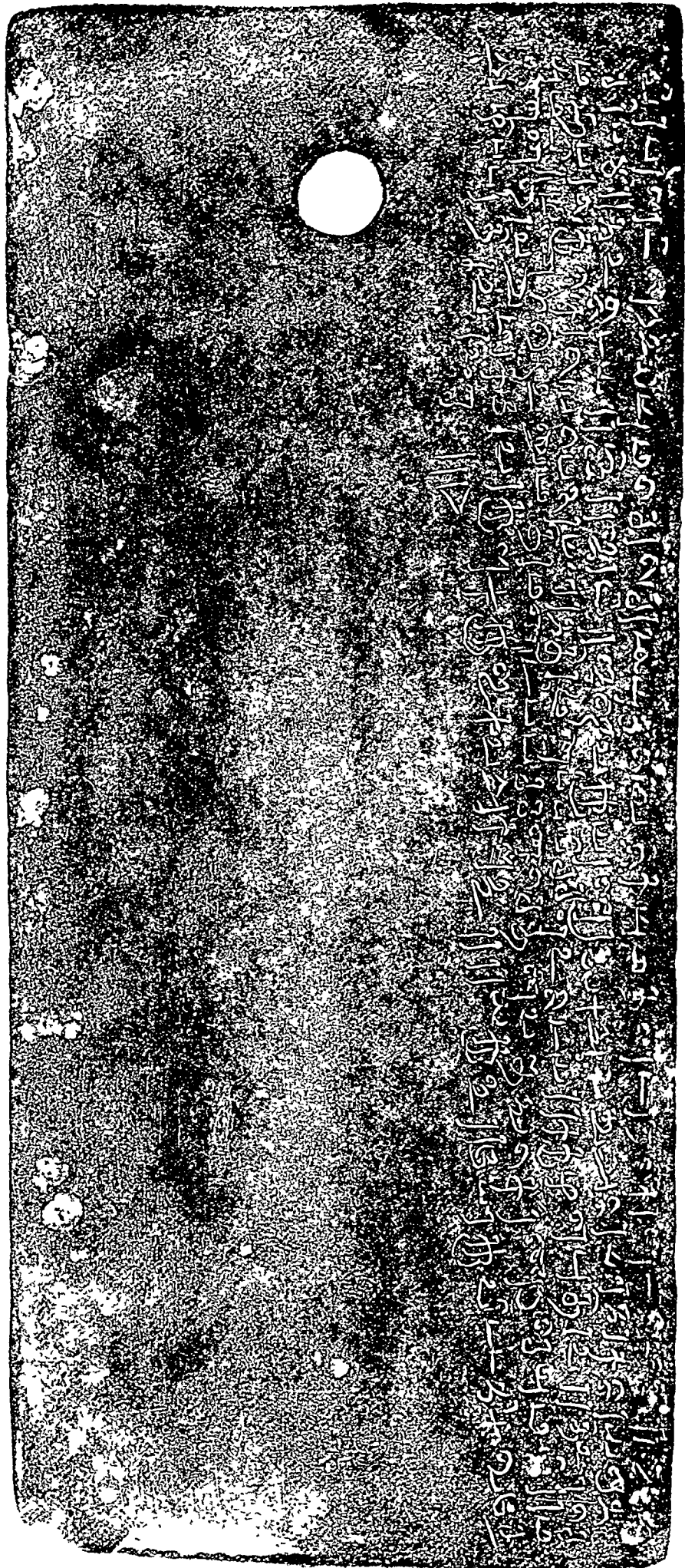
Tanṇîrkunṇam, to which the donor belonged, is a village 7 miles to the east of Maṇṇârguḍi in the Tanjore District. The modern village of Nemmeli in the same Taluk, must have been the principal place in the division Nemali-nâḍu in which Tanṇîrkunṇam is said to have been situated.

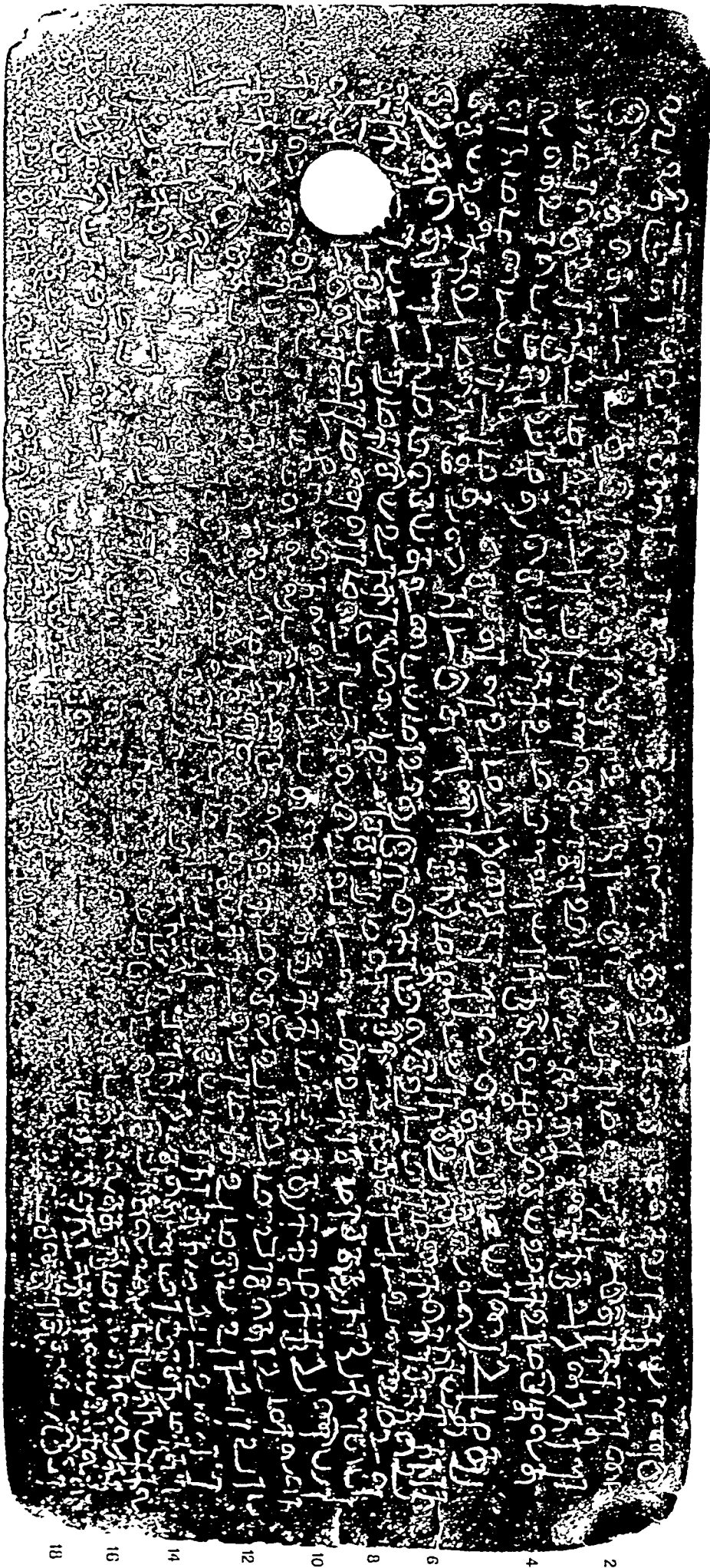
TEXT.

- 1 ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ [||*] திரிபுவனசக்கரவர்த்திகள் ஸ்ரீ கெ[ர்*]லொத்துங்கசொழதெவர்க்கு யாண்டு
- 2 இருபத்தெட்டாவது இராசெந்திரசொழவனாட்டு புறங்கரம்பைநாட்டு திருக்களரு-
டை-
- 3 யமாதெவர்க்கு அமாவ[ர்*]சி அரவாபரணதெவர் திருவிழா வெழுந்தருளுகைக்கு அற்-
றை நாளா-

¹ This inscription is written on one side of this plate and the other side is left blank.

* These are expressed by symbols.





18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

- 4 ல் தெவர் பெரும்திருவமுது செய்விக்கவும் பிள்ளையார்க்கு திருவமுது செய்விக்கவும் ஸ்ரீ-
முலத்-
- 5 தாநம்முடையார் அமுதுசெய்தருளவும் அற்றை நாளால் தெவரடியாரை அமுது-
- 6 செய்விக்கவும் நென்மலிநாட்டு தண்ணிர்க்குந்மம்முடையாந் சிவந் திலலை நாயக(ந்)நாந
- 7 சிறுத்தொண்டநம்பி செய்த உபையமாவிது [1*] இக்கொயில் சிவப்பிராமணந் கௌசிகந்
வெ-
- 8 ண்காடன்பட்டனும் காசியவந் காறாயில் முளைச்சானும் கௌசிகந் ¹அதித்தன் ஆடவலா-
னும் உள்-
- 9 ளிட்ட சிவப்பிராமணரொம் இவர்பக்கல் இவவாட்டை வைகாசி மாசத்து நாங்கந் பொ-
- 10 லியுட்டு² கொண்ட முதல் நெல்[லு] அறுபதின் கலத்துக்கும் கலத்துக்கு முக்குறுணியா-
- 11 க பவிசை பொலியும் நெல்லு பதி(ந்)னைஞ்கலத்து[க்*]கும் செலவாக அமாவாசிதொறும்
கலநெ
- 12 முக்குறு(ண்)ணியாக ³சஞ்சிராதித்தவந் மு[ந்]நின்றொமெ செயக்கடவொமாகவும் இவ்-
வர்⁴ அரவாப-
- 13 ரணந் எடுத்தபாதமாந் திருச்சிற்றம்பலக்காலா[னு*]ம் அரவாபரணன் இயபர[த*]நாத-
நம்⁵ ஆடவலான்
- 14 ஆன புவசிவநான⁶ பத்த[ர*]க(ள்)னையக பி[ச்*]சனும் அரவிந்தந் குற்றனான நாறபத்தெ-
[ண்*]னாயிரபிச்சதும் கூத்த-
- 15 ந் கங்கைகொண்டானாந் சிவசரணசெகரமுலெந்தவெளானும்[+] இவைவொ[ம்*] சிவந்
திலலைநாயகந் பக்கல்
- 16 னாங்கந் உபையம் பண்ணி பொலியூட்டுக்கொண்ட நெல்லு துற்று⁷ இருபதின் கலத்துக்-
கும் கலநெல்லுக்கு
- 17 முக்குறுணியாக ஓராட்டைநாளேக்கு பவிசை நெல்லு முப்பதின் கலம்[1*] அமாவாசி ஒந்-
றுக்கு நெல்லு இருகலநெ
- 18 ⁸துணிப்பத[க்*]காக தெவர்அடியார் முப்பது கலம் அமுது செவி[க்கக*]கடவொ[ம்*]
எங்கனில் புணைவ[ச]ம்[+]சனதிராதித்தவந் ஸ்ரீ⁹பா-
- 19 யெஸ-ஹ[ர*]ரொடுகூ⁹ கணபெற்றார் மாயெசுவரக் காணியாநிற்க [1*] இவை எ[ன்*]
நெ[முது][1*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the twenty-eighth year of (*the reign of*) the emperor of the three worlds, the glorious Kulôttunga-Chôladêva, Śivaṇ Tillainâyagaṇ *alias* Śiruttonḍanambi of Tanṇîrkunṇam in Neṇmali-nâdu made the following gift to (*the temple of*) Mahâdêva of Tirukkalar in Puṇḡarambainâdu (*a subdivision*) of Râjêndrasôḷa-vaḷânaḍu, for the purpose of conducting the festival of Aravâbharaṇadêva on the day of the new-moon, the grand offerings to the god to be made on that day, offerings to Piḷḷaiyâr (*i.e.*, Gaṇapati), offerings to the god in the central shrine (*Mûlasthâna*) and for the feeding of the devotees (*dêvaraḍiyâr*) (*to be made*) on the (*same*) day.

For the interest in paddy of fifteen *kalam* which accrues at the rate of three *kuruni* per *kalam* on the sixty *kalam* of paddy which, we the Śiva-Brâhmanas, (*viz.*,) Kauśikaṇ Venkâḍabhaṭṭaṇ, Kâśyapaṇ Kârâyil Mulaichchaṇ, Kauśikaṇ Âdittaṇ Âḍavallâṇ and other Śiva-Brâhmanas of this temple had received as principal for (*bearing*) interest from this person (*i.e.*, Śivaṇ Tillainâyakaṇ) in the month of Vaigâśi of this year, we the five *viz.*, Aravâbharaṇaṇ Eduttapâdam *alias* Tiruchchirrambalakkâlâṇ, Aravâbharaṇaṇ Iyabaradanâḍaṇ,

¹ Read ஆதித்தன்.² Read யூட்டு.³ Read சந்தி.⁴ Read இவ்வூர்.⁵ Read நாதனும்,⁶ Read பூர்வசிவ.⁷ Read தூற்று.⁸ Read தூணிப்பதக்காக.

Âdavallân alias Pûrvasîvan alias Pattarganâyaka-Pichchan, Aravindan Kuran alias Nârpatteṇṇâyira-Pichchan, Kûttan Gangaikondân alias Sîvasaranaśêgara-Mûvêndavêlân of this village, who came forward (for this purpose) shall conduct the (specified) expenses on each new-moon day, at the rate of (one) *kalam* and three *kuruni* as long as the Moon and the Sun (endure).

For the (one) hundred and twenty *kalam* of paddy which we had received on interest by agreement from Sîvan Tillainâyagan of this village, the interest in paddy for a period of one year calculated at the rate of three *kuruni* per *kalam*, is thirty *kalam*.

With these thirty *kalam*, through those who stand for us we shall feed the devotees at the rate of two *kalam*, (one) *tûni* and (one) *padakku* of paddy for one new-moon day.

As long as the sun and the moon (endure), the Srî-Mâhêśvaras shall be surety (for this). Kanperân shall be in charge of the Mâhêśvara-kâni. This is my writing.

No. 210.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF TRIBHUVANACHAKRAVARTIN RAJARAJADEVA.

This is the fourth inscription in the Tirukkalar set. It is engraved on the second side of the third plate and belongs to the 18th year of the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Râjarâjadêva. It records that some of the families of the donees, who received the gift made by Sîvan Tillainâyagan of Tanṇirkunṇam in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Kulôttunga-Chôla, the abolisher of tolls, ceased to have male members and that in consequence a question arising as to how the feeding pertaining to these families should be conducted in future, the Mâhêśvaras settled that the feeding stipulated in the grant to be done by the donees devolved on the female descendants as well and that arrangements were made in accordance with that order. The inscription may probably belong to the reign of Râjarâja II, though the distinguishing epithet of the king is missing and the characters appear to belong to a later period.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ||*||திரிபுவ[னசக்கரவத்தி]கள் ஸ்ரீஇராஜராஜதேவத்[கு] யாண்டு பதிநெ-
ட்டாவது நாள்
- 2 நூற்றெண்பதிரால் இராசேந்திரசொழவனாட்டுப் புறங்கரம்பைநாட்டுத் திரு-
3 க்களர் முளைத்த மாதேவற்கு அமாவாசி எழுந்தருளி தெவாடியாரை அமுது செய்வி-
4 க்கச் சங்கந்தவுத்தருளின கொலொத்துங்கசொழதேவற்கு இருபத்தெட்டாவ]-
5 து தண்ணிற்குன்றமுடையான் சிவந்தில்லைநாயகந் பக்கல் இத்தேவர் திருமடை-
6 [விள]ராகத்திருக்கும் ஆண்டார்கள் உபையமாக கொண்ட நெல்லுக்கு அமுது செய்[வி]-
7 க்கும்படிக்கு முன்பு வெட்டின செப்பெட்டுபடியில் உபையங்கொண்டு அமு-
8 துசெய்வித்துவருகிற ஆண்டார்களில் ஆண்வழி அற்றுப் பெண்வழியா-
9 ன கொத்துக்கு அமுது செய்விக்கும்படி கனகராயரும் ஸ்ரீமாகேசுவர-
10 ரும் அறுதி பண்ணுகிற இடத்துப் பொலிஊட்டுப் பெண்வழியும் வருமெ-
11 ன்று ஸ்ரீமாகேசுவரர் நிச்சயித்தமையில் இப்படி சம்மதித்துப் பெண்வழியி-
12 லார் இட்ட திட்டப்படி ஆடவலான் பூர்வசிவனாந பத்தகநாயகப் பிச்சந் மக-
13 னாக் கொண்ட கண்பெற்றான் மன்று நிறைந்தநான அன்பற்கடி-
14 யான் அமுது செய்விக்கும் பெர் முன்று இவன் கொழுந்தி மகந் தேவன்
15 [திவாகர?]ன் உள்ளிட்டார் அமுது செய்விக்கும் பெர் முன்றும் ஆண்வழி திருச்சிற்-
16 தம்பலக்காலான் அமுது செய்விக்கும் ஐஞ்ச கூறிட் டிரண்டு கூற்றால் பெர் ப-
17 ன்நிரண்டும் அமுது செய்விக்க*||*||

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the eighteenth year and one hundred and eightieth day of (the reign of) the emperor of the three worlds the glorious Râjarâjadêva, when male descendants ceased to exist in some of the families of the *ândâr* who had been living in the *tirumadai-viḷagam* of the god and who had obtained a paddy-gift for conducting the feeding specified

in a copper-plate grant engraved formerly (*i.e.*), in the twenty-eighth year of (*the reign of*) Kulôttunga-Chôladêva, the abolisher of tolls, from Śivan Tillainâyagan of Tanṇîrkunṇam, who made provision for the new-moon festival and for feeding the devotees (*dēvarāḍiyār*) of the god Mahâdêva who had sprung at Tirukkalar in Puṇṅgarambai-nâḍu, (*a sub-division*) of Râjêndrasôla-valanâḍu and who (*i.e.*, the *āṇḍār*) had been conducting the feeding with the gifts and when Kanakarâyar and the Mâhêśvaras wished to decide how the feeding pertaining to the families having only female descendants should be conducted, the Mâhêśvaras came to the settlement that the feeding from the interest (*of a gift*) devolved also on the female descendants. It was so agreed and that in accordance with the agreement made by the female descendants, (*it was decided that*) three persons had to be fed by Kapperrâṇ Manṇuniraindân *alias* Anbarkadiyân who had taken (*to wife*) the daughter of Âḍavallân Pûrvasîvan *alias* Pattarganâyaga-Pichchan, that three persons had to be fed by Dêvan Divâkaran, the son of her *kolundi* (husband's younger sister) and others and that twelve persons pertaining to two shares out of the (*whole*) five,—which (*number*) was fed by Tiruchchirrambalakkâlân,—shall now be fed by the male descendants (*of his*).

No. 211.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF KULOTTUNGA-CHOLA III.

This is the fifth inscription in the Tirukkalar set. It is engraved on both sides of the fourth plate and the inner side of the fifth. It is dated in the 29th year of the reign of Kulôttunga-Chôladêva (*i.e.*, Kulôttunga III) who took Madura, Ceylon, Karuvûr and the crowned head of the Pândya king and furnishes a list of gold and silver ornaments belonging to the temple at Tirukkalar with their weights as measured by the standard weight called the *kudînai-kal* and the fineness in each case.

First Side.

- 1 ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ [||*] திரிபுவனச்சக்கரவத்திகள் மதுரையும் ஈழமும் கருஞ்ஞரும் பாண்டியன் முடித்தலையுங் கொண்டருளி-
- 2 ய ஸ்ரீகுலோத்துங்க சொழுவதெவற்கு யாண்டு உயசு-வது திருக்களர் முளைத்த நாயனார் கொ-
- 3 யில் திருவாபரணத்துக்கு முதல் குடினைக்கல்விடை திருக்கொள்கை க-ம் இதன் செ-
- 4 மல் பறமும் உட்பட அஇவறு மாறிபொன் நூற்றொரு கழஞ்சரை இதன் விளிம்பி-
- 5 ர் திரைத்த வெள்ளி பதினாறுகழஞ்செ முக்கால் ||— திருவொதா¹ரமலை பொற்பு ப-
- 6 தினுறிநால் அஇ மாறி பொன் பன்னிரு கழஞ்ச ||— திருவுத்தரியம் க-னால் அஇ மாறி
- 7 பொன் இருகழஞ்செ நாலு மஞ்சாடியும் ஆறு மா ||— திருப்பிறை க-னால் அ மு-
- 8 க்கால் மாறி பொன் முக்கால் ||— கன்னபுஜி[ம்*] ஈ-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்செ
- 9 செ கால் ||— திருப்பட்டிகைப்பலகை க-னால் அவ மாறி பொன் அறுபத்து
- 10 நாற்கழஞ்சரை இதன் விளிம்பித்திரைத்த வெள்ளி பத்தொன்பதின் கழஞ்சரை-
- 11 ய நாலு மஞ்சாடியும் ஆறுமா இதனுள் பலவிடத்துந் தைத்த செப்பாணி இடை
- 12 ஆறரை பலம் ||— அன்னியுடையா ரிட்ட பொற்பு க-னால் பொன் கழஞ்ச இது கொத்த
- 13 வெள்ளிக்காரை க-னால் வெள்ளி அரைக் கழஞ்ச ||— உய-வது மாளிகை முலபண்டார-
- 14 த்திரின்னும் வந்த திருப்பட்டம் க-னால் பொன் எழுகழஞ்செ கால் ||—

Second Side.

- 15 திருப்பள்ளியறை நாச்சியார்[க்*]குச் சாத்துகிற சிறுதாவி க-ம் மணி க-னாலும் பொன் இர-
- 16 ண்டு மஞ்சாடியு² நாலுமா இது மாற்று அஇ இது கொத்த காரை க-னால் வெள்ளி கால்
- 17 திருமங்கலநாண் க-ம் தாவி க-ம் கொக்குவாய் படுகண் உட்பட கூ மாறி பொன் இருகழ-

¹ Read °வுதர.

² The syllables டியு are engraved below the line.

- 18 ன்சு ||— அரவாபரணதெவற்குச்சாத்தியருள உயந்-வது பொதிமங்கலமுடையான்
 19 இராசாண்டானை சொழவிச்சாதரப்பல்லவரையர் செய்வித்த திருவாசிகை க-
 20 ல் அவப மாறி பொன் இருதூற்றைம்பத்து ஐங்கழஞ்செ காலெ முன்று
 21 மஞ்சாடியு மஞ்சமா ||— அபிஷேகம் க-னால் கூஇ மாறி பொன் பதினாறு க-
 22 முஞ்சரை ||— இத்தெவர் திருவாரம் க- னால் கூவ மாறி பொன் நாற்கழஞ்செ முக்கா-
 23 வெ இரண்டு மஞ்சாடியும் எழுமா ||— இவர் திருத்தொடு உ-னால் அவ மாறி
 பொன்
 24 முக்கழஞ்சு ||— இவர் நாச்சியார் அபிஷேகம் க-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் பதின் கழஞ்-
 25 ச ||— இவா திருவாரம் க-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்செ கால் || இவர்(த்)தொடு
 உ-
 26 ல அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு ||— திருவட்டமணி உயச-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன்
 கழஞ்சரை
 27 திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-னால் மணி நய-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்செ இரண்டு மஞ்-
 சாடி-
 28 யு நா[ஹ] மா ||— திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-னால் மணி சய-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன்
¹ மா ||—

First Side.

- 29 திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-னால் மணி சய-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு ||— திருச்சி-
 30 லம்பு ஓரணையினால் அஃ மாறி பொன் நாற்கழஞ்சு ||— நிறைதவஞ்செயத நாச்சியா-
 31 ற்குச் சாத்தியருள திருவையாறுடையா ரிட்ட திருவபிஷேகம் க-னால் கூ மாறி பொன்
 32 பதினைங்கழஞ்சரை ||— திருநெற்றித்திறனை க-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் ஐங்கழஞ்செ
 33 கால் ||— திருமங்கலநாண் க தாவி கடைத்தொழிலுட்பட அஇ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்சு ||—
 34 திருத்தாவடம் க-னால் மணி சய-னால் கூ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்சு ||— திருக்கைச்சரி ச-னால்
 கூ மா-
 35 றி பொன் இருகழஞ்செ முக்காலெ மஞ்சாடி ||— வெள்ளிமணி நயநு-னால் வெள்ளி
 36 முக்காலெ இரண்டு மஞ்சாடியு முன்று மா ||— வெள்ளிக்காறை க-னால் வெள்ளி
 37 முக்காலெ இரண்டு² மஞ்சாடி இதில் கொத்த தாவி க-னால் அஇ மாறி பொன் அரைக்
 கழஞ்சு ||—
 38 திருத்தொடு உ-னால் அஃ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்சரை || திருவாரம் க-னால் பொன்
 39 ³ || சிரச்சக்கரம் க-னால் கூ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு || திருக்கண்டவாளி உ-னால் கூ மா-
 40 றி பொன் முக்கால் || உடையாற்கு திருமஞ்சனத்து⁴க்குச் சாத்தியருள உடையார்
 சொழவிச்சா-
 41 திரப்பலவரையர் இட்ட திருவுத்தரியம் க-னால் பொன் முக்காலெ நாலு மஞ்சாடியு-
 42 ம் ஆறுமா || மாற்று காசமி || திருவாசிகைப்புரிமத்தில்⁵ பாம்பு க-னால் பொன் கழஞ்-
 43 செ முக்காலெ இரண்டு மா ||—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 26th year of (*the reign of*) the emperor of the three worlds, the glorious Kulôttunga-Chôlâdêva who had been pleased to take Madura, Îlam (*i.e.*, Ceylon) Karuvûr and the crowned head of the Pândya (*king*), the following list of sacred ornaments in the temple of the Nâyanaîr who had sprung at Tirukkâlâr, was made weighed with the *kudînai-kal*:—

1 *tirukkôlgai*; inclusive of the *parama* over this, one hundred and one *kalāñju* and a half of gold of 8½ fineness; silver fastened to the edges weigh fourteen *kalāñju* and three-fourths.

By sixteen gold flowers in the *tiruvodaramâlai*, twelve *kalāñju* of gold of 8½ fineness.

By 1 sacred upper-cloth (*tiruvuttariyam*), two *kalāñju*, four *mañjādi* and six *mā* of gold of 8½ fineness.

By 1 sacred crescent (*tiruppirai*), three-fourth (*kalāñju*) of gold of 8 and three-fourths fineness.

¹ The figures engraved here are ஈபுபுபு which may stand for 1 *kalāñju*, 8 *mañjādi* and 2 *mā*.

² @ is written below the line.

³ Not filled in.

⁴ The two letters த் து are entered below the line.

⁵ This word may also be read பாம்பு.

$ii\ a.$ *ii b.*[illegible]

By 3 ear-flowers (*kannapushpam*), two *kalañju* and a quarter of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 sacred girdle-plate (*tiruppattigui-palagai*), sixty-four *kalañju* and a half of gold of $8\frac{1}{4}$ fineness. Silver, covering the edges of this, nineteen *kalañju* and a half, four *mañjādi* and six *mā*. The weight of copper nails fixed in the several parts of this (*ornament*) is six and half *palam*.

By 1 gold flower given by Annaiyudaiyâr, one *kalañju* of gold. By one silver necklace in which this was strung, half a *kalañju* of silver.

By 1 sacred diadem (*tiruppattum*) received in the 20th (year) from the central treasury of the palace (*māligai*), seven *kalañju* and a quarter of gold.

By 1 small marriage-badge (*tāli*) to be worn by the goddess of the bed-chamber and one *mañi* (gem), two *mañjādi* and four *mā* of gold. This is of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. By 1 necklace on which this was strung, quarter (*kalañju*) of silver. Inclusive of 1 string of the marriage-badge, 1 marriage-badge, together with the *kokkuvāy* and *paḍugaṇ*, two *kalañju* of gold of 9 fineness.

By 1 garland (*tiruvāsigai*) made by Irāsāṇḍāṇ alias Śōlavichchādira Pallavaraiyar of Pōdimaṅgalam in the 23rd (*year of reign*), for being put on (*the image of*) Aravābharaṇadêva, two hundred and fifty-five *kalañju* and a quarter, three *mañjādi* and five *mā* of gold of $8\frac{5}{8}$ fineness.

By 1 *abhishēka*, sixteen *kalañju* and a half of gold of $9\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 sacred garland (*tiruvāram*) of this god, four *kalanju* and three-fourths, two *mañjādi* and seven *mā* of gold of $9\frac{1}{4}$ fineness.

By 2 sacred ear-rings (*tirutōḍu*) of this (*god*), three *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{1}{4}$ fineness.

By 1 *abhishēka* of the consort of this (*god*), ten *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 sacred garland (*tiruvāram*) of this (*god*) two *kalañju* and a quarter of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. •

By 2 ear-rings (*tōḍu*) of this (*god*), two *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 24 sacred round beads (*tiruvattamani*), (*one*) *kalañju* and a half of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. By 1 string of sacred round beads (*tiruvattamani*) and 30 beads, (*one*) *kalañju*, two *mañjādi* and four *mā* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 string of sacred round beads and 40 beads, [1 *kalañju*, 8 *mañjādi* and 2 *mā*]¹ of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 string of sacred round beads and 40 beads, two *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 pair of sacred anklet (*tiruchchilambu*), four *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{3}{4}$ fineness.

By 1 *tiru-abhishēkam* presented by Tiruvaiyârūdaiyâṇ for being worn by the Nâchchiyâr (*i.e.*, the goddess Pârvatî) who performed full penance, fifteen *kalañju* and a half of gold of 9 fineness.

By 1 *tiraṇai* for the forehead, five *kalañju* and quarter of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 string of marriage-badge inclusive of the end-workings of the marriage-badge, (*one*) *kalañju* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 sacred foot-string (*tiruttāvaḍam*), and 41 beads, (*one*) *kalañju* of gold of 9 fineness.

By 4 sacred wristlets, two *kalañju* and three fourths and (*one*) *mañjādi* of gold of 9 fineness.

¹ Expressed by symbols : see page 474, note 1.

By 35 silver beads, three-fourths of a (*kaḷaṇṇu*), two *maṇṇjādi* and three *mā* of silver.
 By 1 silver bracelet (*kārai*), three fourths (*kaḷaṇṇu*) and two (*maṇṇjādi*) of silver.
 By 1 marriage-badge strung on this, half a *kaḷaṇṇu* of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.
 By 2 sacred ear-rings (*tiruttiṭṭu*), (one) *kaḷaṇṇu* and a half of gold of $8\frac{3}{4}$ fineness.
 By 1 sacred garland gold.¹
 By 1 head circlet (*śirachakram*), two *kaḷaṇṇu* of gold of 9 fineness.
 By 2 sacred necklaces (*tirukkanda-vāli*), three-fourths (of a *kaḷaṇṇu*) of gold of 9 fineness.
 By 1 sacred upper cloth presented by Uḍaiyār Śōḷaṇṇichchādira-Pallavaraiyar to be worn by the god during the sacred bath, three-fourths (of a *kaḷaṇṇu*), four *maṇṇjādi* and six *mā* of gold.²

By 1 snake in the *tiruvāśigaippurimam*, (one) *kaḷaṇṇu* and three-fourths and two *mā* of gold.

TWO CHOLA COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM TIRUCHCHENGODU.

No. 212.—TIRUCHCHENGODU PLATE OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN.³

This short inscription in seven lines is engraved on the first side of the first plate of the set of copper-plates obtained from M.R.Ry. Muthuswamy Konar of Tiruchchēngōḍu. It is dated in the 10th year of the reign of king Rājakesarivarmān and registers evidently an order of one of the feudatory chiefs of the sovereign named Maḷavaraiyaṇ Sundarāśōḷaṇ, stating that the taxes on full house-sites and half house-sites shall be recovered at $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th (*kāsu*?) respectively from the citizens of Tūśiyūr and that fines and faults, if any, shall be realised at the rate prevailing in Nandipuram. The chief Maḷavaraiyaṇ Sundarāśōḷaṇ gets the surnames Piradigaṇḍaṇ and Kolli-Maḷavaṇ in B and Oṇṇiyūraṇ Piradigaṇḍavarman in No. 213. Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri has identified the king Rājakesarivarmān of this and the following record with Rājarāja I and notes as follows regarding the donor's father who, in B is stated to have died at Īḷam (i.e., Ceylon)⁴:—"He was evidently a military officer of Rājarāja I or of one of his predecessors. An inscription from Tiruvenkāḍu of the time of Rājarāja I refers to the general Śiriyavēḷāṇ of Koḍumbāḷūr who fell in a battle-field in Īḷam in the ninth year of Poṇṇāḷigai-tuṇṇiṇa-dēva (i.e., Sundara-Chōḷa Parāntaka II). It is not impossible that the father of Maḷavaraiyaṇ was also connected with the battle in which Śiriyavēḷāṇ fell".

It is not possible to identify Tūśiyūr mentioned in this inscription.

TEXT.⁵

A.

- 1 ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொவிராஜகேசரிபன்மற்கு⁶ யா-
- 2 ண்டுயி ஆவது மழவரையன் சுந்தரசொழனெ-
- 3 ண்⁷ தூசியூர் நகரத்தாரை நாங் கொள்ளும் மிறை முழும-
- 4 ணை காலும் அரைமனை அரைக்காலும் நின்ற இறைஆ-

¹ Details regarding this item are omitted to be given in the original.

² After this occurs the phrase மாற்று காசுமி whose significance cannot be made out.

³ This is registered as No. 10 of App. A to the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1913-14.

⁴ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1913-14, Part II, paragraph 15.

⁵ From impressions (received from) the office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.

⁶ Pulli is marked in some places and left out in others.

⁷ Here the word ஓலை seems to have been omitted.

ib.[illegible]

- 5 கக் கொள்வதாகவும் தண்டங்குற்ற முள்ளது நந்திபுர ம-
6 ற்சாதி¹ கொள்வதாகவும் இதன் மென்றான் ஸுகிதசந்தான-
7 ம் துப்பன வறுவான் இது இர[க்ஷி]த்தானடி என் தலை மெலது.

TRANSLATION.

Hail ! Prosperity ! In the 10th year of (*the reign of*) king Râjakêsarivarman, I, Maḷavaraiyaṇ Sundaraśōḷaṇ (*ordered as follows*):—

The tax which we used to receive from the citizens of Tûsiyûr (*viz.*) one-fourth (*kâśu*) on (*each*) full house-site, and one-eighth on (*each*) half house-site shall be realised as permanent tax ; any fine or fault shall be realised according to (*the rate prevalent at*) Nandipuram. The merit and progeny of him who contradicts this shall be entirely² cut off. The feet of him who protects this shall (*rest*) on my head.

TEXT.

B³.

- 1 ஸுவதி ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொல்விமழவன் பிரதிகண்டன் சுந்தரசொழிமென்
2 எங்கனாச்ச ரிழத்துப் பட அவர் ஸ்ரீஜாஹத்துக்குச் சிறு-
3 பாடு கல்லொடு குழிக்குத் தெனமெ[ற்*]க்கு தாசியுர்⁴ தி-

Second Side.

- 4 ருக்கற்றளி பரவெய்யராக்கு செதுகுத்தென் பிரதிகண்-
5 டன் சுந்தரசொழிமென் ||—

TRANSLATION.

Hail ! Prosperity ! My father having been killed in Îlam (Ceylon), I, Kollimalavaṇ Piradigaṇḍaṇ Sundaraśōḷaṇ,⁵ made a *śirupāḍu*⁶ to the south-west of the boulder with a hole and gave it to the lord of the sacred stone temple at Tûsiyûr for (*appeasing*) his thirst.

No. 213.—TIRUCHCHENGODU PLATE OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN.⁷

This inscription, engraved on three plates—the last bearing writing only on the inner side—is dated in the 5th year of the reign of the Chôḷa king Râjakêsarivarman (identified with Râjarâja I) and registers gifts of lands made by the chief Kollimalavaṇ Oṟriyûraṇ Piradigaṇḍavarman, to the temple of Paramêśvara of the sacred Mûlasthâna at Tûsiyûr. Boundaries of the lands granted are furnished in detail and therein figure Kaṇṇâḍu, the dams called Pûnârû-aṇai and Kallôḍu-aṇai, the tanks Śûḷai-kuḷam also known as Kândalêri, Tâmaraiḱkuḷam and Karraḷi-êri also named Pudukkuḷam, the temple of Tântônripirâṇ, Mûkkurukkâ, Kaṭṭinâgaṇkûval-iṭṭêr and Kaṇavadinallûr, otherwise called Amaṇkuḍi.

¹ Cf. *maryāda* in Sanskrit.

² With துப்பன cf. தப்புர or தப்புரவாய்.

³ This inscription is engraved below A and continued on the other side of the plate.

⁴ Read தாசியுர்.

⁵ This name is repeated twice in the inscription.

⁶ The word *śirupāḍu* seems to be connected with *śiruvāḍu* 'small savings effected by females and youngsters'. In the text, it may refer to some land or property, which the donor might have obtained out of the savings effected by him in his youth.

⁷ This inscription is registered as No. 11 of Appendix A to the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1914.

Kaṇṇāḍu (*kal-nāḍu*) which occurs more than once in this inscription refers evidently to hero-stones which are stated in ancient Tamil literature, as having been put up with great ceremony in honour of persons who had done valorous deeds in guarding their country and given up their lives in that cause. Being associated with the word பெருவரம்பு it may even be an engraver's mistake for *kaṇṇārru*.

Traces of writing found in lines 13, 28, 29, 30 and 33 indicate that the present inscription is a palimpsest.

It is not possible to identify the places mentioned in this inscription.

TEXT.¹

First Plate : First Side.

- 1 ஸ்ரீ² [||*]
- 2 கொவிராஜகெலவிவ³[ர்க்*]கூத் திருவெழுத்தி-
- 3 (ருவெழுத்தி)ட்டுச் செல்லாநின்ற யாண்டு அஞ்சாவது இவ்வ[ர*]ண்டு கொல்-
- 4 விமழவன் ஒற்றியூரன் பிரதிகண்ட[வ]ழி⁴னென் என்னாட்டுத் தூசியூர்-
- 5 த் தென்புலத் தூநிலம் கிழக்கெல்லை பிடாரியா[ர்க்*] நிலத்துக்கும்
- 6 அமைச்சிக்கும் பூநாற்றி அணைக்கு[ம்*] மெக்கும் தெற்கெல்லை திருப்பா-
- 7 றைக்குக் கிழக்குக் கன்னாட்டுக்கும் பெருவரம்புக்கும் வடக்கும் திரு-
- 8 ப்ப[ர*]றைக்கு மெக்கு கன்னாட்டுக்கும் பெருவரம்புக்கும் வடக்கும் மெ-
- 9 க்கெல்லை சூழாகுளமான காந்தளெரிக்குந் தான்னென்றிப்பிரான் கொ-

First Plate : Second Side.

- 10 யிலுந் தூசியூர்த் தென்வாய் வாயினின்று தெற்கு நொக்கிப்
- 11 (ப்) பொன பெருவழிக்கும் கிழக்கும் வடக்கெல்லை தூசியூருப்³ பழவூர்-
- 12 க்குத் தெற்கும் தாமரைக்குளமும் இக்குளத்தால் நீர்கொவை
- 13 யும் இதபெரிவான்⁴ ஹமியும் கற்றளியெரியான புதுக்குள-
- 14 மும் இக்குளத்து நீர்கொவையும் இக்குளக்கிழை-
- 15 ல்லையாவது கிழக்கெல்லை கன்னாட்டுக்கு மெக்குந்
- 16 தெற்கெல்லை கட்டிநாகன்கூவ விட்டெர்க்கு⁵ வடக்கு மெக்[கெ*]-
- 17 ல்லை மூக்குறுகாவிற்கு கிழக்கும் வடக்கெல்லை எரிக்கு-
- 18 ந் தெற்கும் கணவதிலல்லாரான அமண்குடியும் அவ்வு-
- 19 ர் நன்புலமும் செப்புலமும் இவ்விசைத்த பெருநான்-

Second Plate : First Side.

- 20 (ெ)கெல்லையி னிலம் மெனெக்கின மரமும் கிழ-
- 21 நொக்கின கிணறும் புற்று முடக்குறையும் உடம்பொடி யா-
- 22 மை தவழ்ந்தது எப்பெர்ப்பட்ட நிலமும் தூசியூர்-
- 23 த் திருக்கற்றளி திருமுலவானமுடைய பரபெய்யூர்க்-
- 24 கு உடிமவ-ஒவ்⁶ஞ் செய்து எல்லையுந் கல்-
- 25 லுந் தெரித்துக் குடுத்தென் கொல்லிமழவ-
- 26 ன் ஒற்றியூரன் பிரதிகண்டவழி⁴னென்[||*] கணவ-
- 27 திலல்லா(ர்)ரான அமண்குடி தூசியூர் திருமுலட்டானம-
- 28 உடைய வாபெய்யூர்க்கு உடிமவ-ஒவ்⁶கம்⁷சைத்துகு-

Second Plate : Second Side.

- 29 டுத்தென் ஒற்றியூரன் பிரதிகண்டபன்-
- 30 மனென் தூசியூர் திருமுலட்டான(ர)முடைய ப-
- 31 ரமெய்யூருந் தமக்கு பஞ்சமாஸஸு⁸ கொட்-

¹ From impression prepared in 1914.

² The rest of this line and a part of the next are left blank.

³ Read தூசியூர்.

⁴ This word is written over an erasure.

⁵ Read ட்டேரி.

⁶ Read செய்து.

ia.

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20. ஸ்ரீராமகிருஷ்ணபிரபாகராய நம: 21
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- 32 கெனற உவசசக்ஞக்கு கணவதிரவலூ(ர)ரான
 33 அமணகுடி உட்கபூவூஞ் செயதுகுதெதெ-
 34 ன திரு[க⁺]கறறனிஉடைய பரமெய்யூர[ககு⁺] [||⁺] இதனை இ-
 35 ரகசிப்பான ஸ்ரீபாடி மென தலைமெலன [||⁺] இதிற-
 36 ககிணுன வழி யெழெச்ச மொழியாம லனுவான [||⁺]

Third Plate : First Side.

- 37 கொலவிமழவன ஒற்றியூரன பிரதிகண்டவனமென தூசி-
 38 யூர தெவலிலம பழந்தெவதானம் [சு]னாகுன(ம)ம[ர⁺]ன காததெ-
 39 ரிக குளத்தினகிழ திருப்பாறைக்கு தெற்கு பிரமதெய[ம⁺] [டு]சயதமை-
 40 யில அநநிலததுக்கு நிலம் கழாறு [||⁺] இதுக்கு எலலை சிறுகரைக்கு
 41 மெக்கு பள்ளிசசநத[த⁺]துக்கு வடக்கும அமச்சிகு கிழ-
 42 க்கும கலலொடனைக்கு[ம⁺] குசவனகழனிக்கு[ம⁺] தெற்கு-
 43 [ம] [||⁺] இநந[ர]னகு எலலை நிலம் நிலததுக்கு நிலம் குடுத-
 44 (த)தென [||⁺]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In this year, (viz), the fifth year, current by the king's order, of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, I, Kollimalavan Orriyûran Piradigandavarman¹ gave with libation of water, the following lands situated within the four great boundaries described, inclusive of the trees growing thereon, the wells sunk therein, the ant-hills, the *mudakkurai*, and containing all kinds of soil where inguanas run and the tortoises crawl,—after defining the boundaries and (boundary) stones, to the god (Paramêśvara) in the sacred Mûlasthâna of the sacred stone temple at Tûsiyûr:—

The fine land in the field to the south of Tûsiyûr in my division,—the eastern boundary of which is to the west of the land belonging to Pidâriyâr, of *Amaichchi* and of the dam called Pûnâr ru - a n a i; the southern boundary is to the north of the big ridge and the hero-stone (*kannâdu*) on the eastern side of the sacred boulder, and to the north of the hero-stone and big ridge on the western side of the (same) sacred boulder; the western boundary is to the east of the high road passing southwards from the southern entrance of Tûsiyûr and the tank called Śûlai - k u l a m *alias* Kândalêri as well as the temple of Tântônripirân; the northern boundary is to the south of the old village of Tûsiyûr,—together with the lotus tank (Tâmarai-kulam). the *nirkôvai* (i.e., land covered with water) of this tank, the land of [Itadupivîran],² and the tank known as Karrali - ê r i *alias* Pudukkulam, together with the *nirkôvai* of this tank.

The boundaries of the lands under this tank are as follow:—The eastern boundary is to the west of the hero-stone; the southern boundary is to the north of the by-path called Kattinâgankûvalitêtêr; the western boundary is to the east of Mûkkurugâ; the northern boundary is to the south of the tank; they include Kanavadinallûr *alias* Amankudi together with the lands and the dry lands belonging to that village.

I, Orriyûran Piradigandavarman, gave with libation of water, Kanavadinallûr *alias* Amankudi to the god Paramêśvara of the sacred Mûlasthâna in Tûsiyûr. I gave with libation of water, Kanavadinallûr *alias* Amankudi, to the god Paramêśvara of the sacred Mûlasthâna of the stone temple³ at Tûsiyûr and to the drummers who sound the five great sounds to him. The feet of him who protects this charity shall be on my head. He who acts against it, shall without faillose progeny in seven births.

¹ This name is repeated twice in the inscription.

² This is written over an erasure and the reading is tentative.

³ The words *Tirukkarrali-udaiya Paramêśvarar* have no connection with any other word in this sentence. Perhaps, சுரு has been omitted to be engraved.

As the lands situated to the south of the sacred boulder lying under the tank known as Śūlai-kuḷam also called Kāndaḷêri, an old *dēvadāna* land in Tūśiyūr, had been constituted as a *brahmadēya* and given away, I, Kollimalavan Orriyūraṇ Piradigaṇḍavarman made Kaḷāru as a substitute for that land. The boundaries of this land are:—

To the west of Siṟukarai; to the north of the *Paḷḷichchandam*; to the east of *Amaichchi* and to the south of the dam called Kallôḍaṇai and Kuśavaṇkaḷaṇi. As an exchange of land, I gave the land lying within these four boundaries.

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Figures enclosed in brackets refer to the pages of the Introduction; without brackets, they refer to the page of the volume; "n" after a figure to foot-notes; and "add" to the *Addenda and Corrigenda*. The following other abbreviations are used :—
Ch.==chief; *co.*==country; *di.*==district or division; *do.*==ditto; *dy.*==dynasty; *E.*==Eastern; *f.*==female; *k.*==king; *m.*==male; *mo.*==mountain; *ri.*==river; *s.a.*==same as; *sur.*==surname; *te.*==temple; *vi.*==village or town; *W.*==Western.

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H. H. NAWAB SIR MAHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.
NAWAB OF TONK.

Tonk.

THE State of Tonk is situated partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. Its territory consists of six districts which are separated by varying distances from each other. Of these, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera come within Rajputana; while Chhabra, Pirawa, and Sironj come in Central India. Each of these districts has its own configuration and climate. The building up and formation of this State has been very peculiar. It has grown out of an accretion of territory conglomerated by an adventurer according to circumstances.

The family of the ruler of Tonk is Pathan or more accurately Afgan. Tale Khan, a Pathan of Buner, left his home and travelled on up to Rohilkhand, where he took up a small service with a Rohila Soldier. His grandson, the famous Amir Khan, a mere adventurer, relying on the strength of his right arm and his good sword rose within the short space of thirty years to be the commander of a large army in the service of Maharaja Yashwantrao Holkar. It was one of the stipulations of the compact between Amir Khan and Holkar that they should share equally in all plunder and conquest; and accordingly, Amir Khan got the district of Sironj in 1798 A.D. To this were added, one after another, the districts mentioned above.

When the British entered Malwa, Amir Khan with his characteristic astuteness sought their protection. After certain amount of negotiation, Amir Khan was guaranteed the possession of all the lands he held under grants from Holkar, on condition of his abandoning his predatory system of conquest and his connection with the Pendharees, disbanding his battalions of disciplined regiments and the Pathan cavalry. A treaty was concluded on these lines in 1817 A.D. Rampura, now called Aligarh, was made a free grant by the British Government to Amir Khan.

Nawab Amir Khan, originally no more than a free-booter, and dreaded everywhere throughout India, died in 1834 A.D.; and was succeeded by his son Wazir Mohammad Khan. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., he signally defeated Tatya Topi and the Nawab of Banda in their combined attack on the fort of Tonk. He rendered very good help to the British at this critical period, for which his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns; and in 1862 A.D. he received the *sanad* guaranteeing to his family the succession to the *masnad* according to Mohamedan law of inheritance. His son and successor, Mohammad Ali Khan, made himself very unpopular with his subjects, and was moreover treacherous in his conduct. He was discovered to have abetted the attack on the Thakore of Lawa, for which he was deposed in 1867 A.D. and placed under surveillance at Benares, where he died in 1895 A.D. As a mark of displeasure the salute of the ruler of the State was reduced to 11 guns, which, however, was restored in the time of Mohammad Ali Khan's successors in 1878 A.D.

Mahammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, the son of the deposed ruler, was placed on the *masnad* in 1867 A.D., the management of the State was kept in the hands of a Council of Regency for about two years, and it was handed over to the Nawab in 1870 A.D. He introduced a regular survey and settlement in his territory, opened a railway line in the Chhabra district, laid out a number of metalled roads, established regular courts

of justice, and is in every way a ruler who takes interest in the well-being of his subjects. He was created a G.C.I.E. in 1890 A.D. by the Paramount Power to mark its appreciation of his rule.

The administration is ordinarily carried on by the Nawab assisted by a Council; but, recently, the British Government has directed that the Political Agent, subject to the control of the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is to supervise and guide the management, a course that has been adopted to extricate the State from indebtedness.

The total area of the State is about 2,553 square miles, of which a little less than half is in Rajputana, and the remaining in Central India. The number of towns and villages in the State has been computed to be nearly 1,300 and the population which was 3,38,000 in the year 1881 A.D. has gone down to 2,73,000 in the year 1901 A.D., a feature ascribed to the famine of 1899-1900 A.D. and the virulent type of fever that followed it.

The normal annual revenue of the State is about eleven lacs of rupees of which nearly three-fourth is derived from land. The State is now in debt to the extent of about fourteen lacs of rupees.

The State of Tonk having been carved out by a soldier of fortune, its military force was naturally very large; but it has been considerably reduced and now numbers 1,732 of all ranks, comprising 1,046 infantry, 443 cavalry, 243 artillery-men, and 82 guns of which 74 are believed to be serviceable.

His Highness Amin-ud-daula Vazir-ul-mulk Sir Mahammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Daulat Jung G.C.S.I. the present ruler has full powers, civil and criminal, as in other states of similar status, and enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

RAJPUTANA.





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H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SAWAI JAI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.
MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Alwar.

THE chiefs of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs whose ancestor, Rao Kalyan Singh, flourished under Jai Singh, the first Mirza Raja of Jaipur, and received from him in *jahagir* the estate of Macheri about 1671 A.D. His descendant, Pratap Singh, was a man of great vigour, courage and address. He distinguished himself by his valour and tact, and succeeded in establishing an independent state for himself in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He defeated the Jats at Barsana and Dig, and for his gallant services received the title of 'Rao Raja' from the Emperor Shah Alam II. He conquered the fort of Alwar in 1775 A.D. and established his capital there. He died in 1791 A.D.

Pratap Singh was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, who completed the conquest of the remaining territories about Alwar. At the commencement of the Mahratta War, he allied himself with the British, and co-operated with Lord Lake. After the famous battle of Laswari (Nov. 1st, 1803 A.D.), in which the Mahrattas were practically annihilated, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with Bakhtawar Singh on the 14th November 1803 A.D. Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815 A.D., and two claimants to the throne came forward; one was Banni Singh, his nephew, and the other Balwant Singh, his illegitimate son. A make-shift arrangement was sanctioned by the Government, according to which Banni Singh was to have the title, while Balwant Singh was to exercise the power. In 1824 A.D. Banni Singh seized the reins of administration and made his cousin a prisoner. He ruled till the year 1857 A.D. But before that, he proved his loyalty to the British Government by sending some troops and four guns to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison at Agra.

Banni Singh was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, then about twelve years of age. He was found incapable of ruling efficiently, and hence was deprived of his power in the year 1870 A.D.; he died in 1874 A.D. leaving no legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted. The State consequently escheated to Government, but it was decided to allow the selection of a ruler from the collateral branches of the late chief's family. The choice fell upon Thakur Mangal Singh of Thana, who was accordingly recognised by Government as ruler of Alwar. He was invested with ruling powers in 1877 A.D. Mangal Singh was the first pupil to join the Mayo College at Ajmere; and the first chief to accept the Native Coinage Act of 1876 A.D. In 1885 A.D. he was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. In 1886 A.D. he was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1889 A.D. the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' was bestowed upon him. Maharaja Mangal Singh died in the year 1892 A.D. and was succeeded by his only son, Jai Singh, the present Chief, who was invested with powers in 1903 A.D. During his minority the administration was carried on by a council acting under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

The area of the State is 3,141 square miles, the population being 8,28,487 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The total revenue of the State is Rs. 32,00,000.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I. is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



H. H. MAHARAWAL SHRI SHAMBHU SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF BANSWARA.

Banswara.

THE greater part of the state, now styled Banswara, was formerly ruled by the chiefs of Dungarpur, and it became a separate state about 1530 A.D. The chiefs of Banswara belong to a junior branch of the Dungarpur family, and consequently, they are Sesodia Rajputs of the Aharia sept. Of the subsequent chiefs, two are worthy of mention; namely, Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south-east and called it Kushalgarh after himself; and Prithwi Singh (1747-86), who plundered the neighbouring state of Sunth and seized its districts of Chilkhari in the south-east of Banswara. These two tracts are now held respectively by the Raos of Kushalgarh and Garhi, two of the principal nobles of the Banswara Durbar.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Banswara became more or less subject to the Mahrattas and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812 A.D. the Maharawal offered to become tributary to the British Government on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas, but no definite relations were formed with him till the end of 1818 A.D. By the treaty then concluded, he agreed to act in subordinate co-operation, and settled his affairs in accordance with the advice of the British Government.

The late Maharawal, Luchman Singh, who came to the *gadi* in 1844 A.D., ruled the Banswara State with tact and zeal for a period of 61 years. He died in the year 1905 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Shambhu Singh, who was born in October 1868 A.D. and was invested with ruling powers in 1906 A.D. He has been conducting the administration in an efficient manner.

The area of Banswara State is 1,946 square miles, with a population of 1,65,350 souls. The normal revenue of the State excluding the income of the nobles is about Rs. 1,75,000.

The present chief, His Highness Maharawal Shri Shambhu Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. THE RANA OF DHOLPUR.

Dholpur.

THE family of the Ranas of Dholpur goes back to the eleventh century, when in 1068 A.D. Jai Singh is said to have acquired lands near Bairat, to the south of Alwar. He was a loyal and faithful adherent of Anang Rao Pawar, Emperor of Delhi, who gave him the title of 'Rana', and the right to use the royal umbrella and the chowri or yak-tail.

Palan Singh, a century later, transferred his allegiance on the fall of the Tuars to Prithi Raj Chohan, and was slain at his side in 1175 A.D. in the raid which he made in order to carry off Sanyogita, Princess of Kanauj. His son, Birhan Pal, settled in 1195 A.D. at Bamrolia, near Agra. From this place the family takes its present name, and there it remained until 1367 A.D. when it was turned out by the Mahomedan *Subhedar* of Agra. Rana Ratan Pal, the eighth from Birhan Pal, who went to Bamrolia, recrossed the Chambal river to Gwalior, and joined the Tuar Chieftain.

Sugan Dev, the fifth from Ratan Pal, was formally invested, after a successful expedition by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior with the kingdom of Gohad, of which he became Rana in 1505 A.D. This position was confirmed by Sikandar Lodi. At Gohad these Jat Ranas remained for eleven generations, and held fifty-six *mahals* or districts, with a revenue of 66 lacs. In 1761 A.D. Rana Bhim Singh became possessed of Gwalior, which he held for six years. The Mahrattas took it, but after the conclusion by Maharana Chattar Pal of a treaty with the British Government under Warren Hastings, it was again retaken.

Treachery on the part of the Rana ended in his losing Gohad and Gwalior to Sindhia. Gwalior fell by the treachery of the garrison, and the Rani of Chattar Pal blew herself up with her followers. Kirat Singh, the son of Chattar Pal, was homeless for nineteen years, but was restored by the British Government in 1803 A.D. to the greater part of Gohad. In 1805 this was given up to Sindhia, and the smaller territory of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajkhera was made over to the Rana in exchange.

The feud between the houses of Sindhia and Dholpur was only abandoned in 1875 A.D. when Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia visited Maharaja Nihal Singh at Dholpur and made friendship with him.

The Chief, Bhagwant Singh, was loyal to the British Government in 1857 A.D. On his death in 1870 A.D. his grandson, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh succeeded him. He was born in 1863 A.D. and died in 1901 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, who too did not live long to rule over Dholpur. He died recently and his minor son has succeeded him.

The area of Dholpur is 1,154 square miles, and the population 2,71,496 and the State revenue Rs. 8,44,197. The administration of Dholpur is under the management of a Council of Regency, which is supervised by a British officer.

The Rana is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



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H. H. MAHARAWAL BIJAI SINGH BAHADUR.
MAHARAWAL OF DUNGARPUR.

Dungarpur.

THE founder of this family was Mahas, son of Karan and grandson of Samarsi of Mewar, who was driven from Chitore by his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jhalor, and who, rather than fight, established himself in the hills south of Udaipur, thus forming a separate division of the Aharea sept, the younger one being thenceforward termed the Sesodia family. The Dungarpur chronicle says that he voluntarily gave up Chitore to his younger brother, at the wish of his father Karansi, and retired to Delhi about the end of the twelfth century, where the Emperor received him with distinction. On Sibardi, the ninth in descent, was conferred the sovereignty of Bagor, on condition of his wresting the country from a troglodyte named Chosuari Mal, who was committing great enormities. This person was conquered in 1248, and Bagor became independent with Baroda, near the present Dungarpur, as its chief town. Sibardi, its Rawal, moved the capital to Gulliakot; and his son, Gir Singh, by a stratagem, slew Dungar, a noted Bhil, with his followers, when they were stupefied with drink, seized his lands, and founded Dungarpur.

Udai Singh, the ninth prince in descent from the last-named Rawal, was killed in a battle; and, when dying, divided his country, giving that west of the river Myhe to his eldest son, Prithi Raj, and that to the east to his younger son, Jug Mal, thus forming the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara.

Jaswant Singh, the twelfth from Prithiraj, who was incompetent and addicted to the lowest vices, was dethroned by the British Government, and banished to Brindaban, where, before his death, he adopted Dalpat Singh, the second son of the Chief of Partabgarh. This Chief reigned for a short time at Dungarpur, and in 1884 A.D. succeeded at Partabgarh. He adopted Udai Singh, as his successor at Dungarpur. Udai Singh was followed by Khuman Singh who died in 1898 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, H. H. the Maharawal Bijai Singh, on the *gadi* of Dungarpur in the same year.

The State was tributary to Dhar in Malwa, which transferred its rights to the British Government. The State pays about Rs, 27,387 as tribute. Its area is 1,447 square miles, its population 1,65,400, and the revenue Rs. 1,82,226.

Dungarpur stands on the side of a small lake about 18 miles from the British cantonment of Kherawara in the Mewar hill tracts. The State is chiefly inhabited by Bhils.

The present Chief of Dungarpur is His Highness Maharawal Bijai Singh Bahadur and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARWAL SHALIVAHAN BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF JAISALMER.

Jaisalmer.

J AISALMER is founded by a very ancient family descended from the Yadawas or Jadhawas of the Chandra-Bansi or lunar race, who were paramount in India at a very early period. The descendants of this race settled beyond the Indus, and one of them founded Ghizni in Afganistan from where the tribe was driven into the Punjab part of which was conquered by Shalivahan, who founded Shalbhanpur after his name, which has been identified with Sialkot. His son Bhatti, a great warrior, gave his name to the clan in 280 A.D., and founded the city called Bhatner in the Punjab. After several moves, the Jadhawas settled in the desert of India, and in 1156 A.D. founded the town of Jaisalmer which was named after Jaisal, who became the first Maharawal. The town stands on a low ridge of lime-stone hills. Emperor Allauddin sacked the place in 1204 A.D. The twenty-fifth Maharawal Sabal Singh acknowledged the supremacy of the Moguls in 1650 A.D. and got the command of 6,000 horse, and the Fish Insignia (*Mahi Maratib*). The family was now at the height of its power, as it held the whole of Bahawalpur and many districts in Marwar and Bikaner.

Maharawal Mulraj was the first prince with whom the British Government entered into a treaty of unity and friendship in 1818 A.D. He died in 1820 A.D. and was succeeded by his grandson Maharawal Gaj Singh. In 1826 A.D. Ratan Singh, the Chief of Bikaner, sent a large army against Gaj Singh, which marched up to a few miles of Jaisalmer. Maharawal Gaj Singh prepared to meet it; but the British Government and the Maharana of Udaipur interfered and the dispute was amicably settled.

During the war with the Amirs of Sindh in 1838 A.D., Maharawal Gaj Singh supplied camels to the British Government for transporting their army to Sindh. In 1844 A.D., the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia, and Ghosaru, which were once under the sway of Jaisalmer Chiefs, were recovered from Amir Ali Murad and restored to Gaj Singh by the British in recognition of his services to them. Gaj Singh died in 1846 A.D. and was succeeded by Ranjit Singh. In 1862 A.D. the *sanad* of adoption was granted to the Jaisalmer Chief. Maharawal Ranjit Singh died in 1864 A.D. without issue, and his younger brother Bairi Sal succeeded him. Maharawal Bairi Sal was granted an Imperial flag in honour of the Queen of England being proclaimed 'Empress of India' at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 A.D.

On the death of Maharawal Bairi Sal in 1891 A.D., the present Chief was adopted by the widows of Bairi Sal and with the concurrence of the Paramount Power was placed on the *gadi* as His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shalivahan Bahadur. In 1908 A.D. the Maharawal was invested with full powers of administration and since then he has been ruling his State with credit.

The area of State is 16,060 square miles with a population of 73,370 and revenue of nearly one lac of Rupees.

The Maharawal of Jaisalmer State has a salute of 15 guns and possesses full civil and criminal powers.



H. H. RAJ-RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

RAJ-RANA OF JHALAWAR.

Jhalawar.

THE Rulers of Jhalawar belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. The founder of the family was one Bhao Singh, who came to Rajputana from Halwad in Kattiawar. His son, Madho Singh, coming to Kotah in the time of Maharao Bhim Singh, was appointed *Faujdar* or Commander of the State-troops, and received the estate of Nanta as *jahagir*. The post and the *jahagir* became hereditary in the family, and Madho Singh's great-grandson, the famous Zalim Singh, succeeded to both in 1758 A.D. when only eighteen years of age. Three years later, he was the means of securing a great victory for the Kotah troops over the Jaipur army at Bhatwara. Subsequently, however, the relations between him and the Maharao Guman Singh of Kotah became strained. Consequently he went away to Udaipur, where he did good service and received from the Maharana, the title of Raj-Rana. Later on he returned to Kotah and was reconciled to the Maharao. In 1771 A.D. when the Maharao was on his death-bed, he sent for Zalim Singh and charged him with the care of his son, Umed Singh, and his State. From this time Raj-Rana Zalim Singh was the real ruler of Kotah, and raised it to a state of high prosperity under his administration, which lasted for more than fifty years. Through his agency a treaty was made with the British Government in 1817 A.D., by which Kotah was taken under British protection; and by a supplementary article added in 1818 A.D. the entire administration of the State was vested in Raj-Rana Zalim Singh and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity. Raj-Rana Zalim Singh was a great statesman, and the services he rendered to the Kotah State and the British Government, are matters of history. It was in recognition of these services that when the arrangements made in 1818 A.D. were found unworkable, the British Government made a separate provision for Raj-Rana Zalim Singh's descendants, and made over to his grandson, Madan Singh, and his heirs and successors, seventeen districts taken from Kotah, yielding a revenue of twelve lacs of rupees a year. This was the origin of the State of Jhalawar, which by the treaty of 1838 A.D. was taken under British protection.

The present Raj-Rana, who is a descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala *Faujdar* of Kotah, was born on the 4th of September 1874 A.D. He entered the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1881 A.D., and left it in 1891 A.D. While there he distinguished himself both in his studies and outdoor sports.

Raj-Rana Bhawani Singh was selected by the British Government to succeed the ex-Raj-Rana Zalim Singh in 1897 A.D., and was installed on the *gadi* in 1899 A.D., being at the same time invested with full powers by Sir Arthur Martindale, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

No sooner had His Highness taken the reins of administration in his hands, than he had to contend with the dire famine of 1899-1900 A.D. He at once opened relief works and poor-houses, which saved the lives of thousands; and at the same time he caused large quantities of food-grains to be imported from the United Provinces and to be sold to the State employees as also to the general public, at prices much below the current rate. Moreover, one of his first acts on his accession to the *gadi* was the grant of remission of Rs. 3,64,627, in the arrears of rent due to the State.

In 1904 A.D., His Highness proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health; and after visiting England and most of the countries of Europe, returned to India in November of the same year. While in England, he was received in audience by His Majesty, the late King-Emperor, at Buckingham Palace. While at Marienbad, His Imperial Majesty often met him and showed him great consideration. The travel to Europe widened his views on all matters, and ever since his return from there, he has been trying to improve the condition of his subjects in various ways.

The more important reforms introduced by His Highness in the State are:—
(1) Adoption of the Imperial Postal Union, (2) Introduction of British Currency and Weights. (3) Introduction of the Nagri script in the Courts and Offices of the State. (4) Remission of a number of petty vexatious cesses.

In May 1908 A.D. His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the insignia at the investiture held in Calcutta in February 1909 A.D.

The military force of the State consists of 100 cavalry, 71 gunners, with 45 serviceable guns and 420 infantry.

The area of the Jhalawar State is 808 square miles and a population of 96,153 according to the Census of 1911 A.D. The number of villages in the State is 461, and the gross revenue, based on an average of the past five years, is roughly between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 lacs. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 a year to the Imperial Government.

The present ruler of Jhalawar, His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I., is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



Herzog & Higgins, Mohr.

THE LATE CHIEF RAJA JAI SINGH WITH HIS MINOR SON,
THE PRESENT CHIEF OF KHETRI.

Khetri.

THE Chiefs of Khetri belong to the Shekhawat clan of Kachhwaha Rajputs, who are descended from Shekhaji, grandson of Balaji, fourth son of Raja Udai Karan of Amber (1367-1388). Shekhaji, not being content with his ancestral appanage of Amritsar, ventured into the inhospitable deserts now called *Shekhawati*, which were then "no man's land." His great grandson, Rai Sal, was created a *Durbari* by Akbar, and his territories were extended; a later descendant, Sardul Singh, wrested Shinijhun from the Kayamkhani Nawwabs.

For many generations the Shekhawats continued to be hardy free-booters and free-lances, and Sir Walter Scott's picture of the Borderer might well have been drawn from them; however, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of the city of Jaipur, forced them to relinquish this semi independence, and from his time they have all been dependent on and tributary to Jaipur.

Bhopal Singh, grandson of Sardul Singh, captured Khetri (then a small village) from the Nirban Rajputs; here he settled down and built a fort which he named Bhopalgarh after himself. His son, Abhai Singh, who received the title of 'Raja' from the Jaipur Durbar, sent three hundred cavalry to help Lord Lake, and they rendered a good account of themselves at the capture of Agra and the battle of Laswari in 1803 A.D. In the war that followed with Holkar, Abhai Singh placed 3,000 Rajput horse and foot at the disposal of the British; part of this force was employed in clearing Narnaul and the neighbourhood of Delhi, of the Mahrattas, and part being in the unfortunate expedition of Colonel Monson was cut down to a man. For these services the *pargana* of Kot Putli was given to Abhai Singh in 1806 A.D. as a *jahagir* in perpetuity, without any tribute to be paid. When negotiations between the Company and the Rajputana Chiefs were being delayed, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe issued a provisional *sanad* to Raja Abhai Singh, promising him that he would be recognised, whether any alliance between Jaipur and the Company took place or not.

After two uneventful reigns came Raja Fateh Singh, who was a well educated man, and made a special study of medicine. He was succeeded by Raja Ajit Singh, who did much to improve the resources of the State. His only son, Jai Singh, was born at Agra, and succeeded his father in 1900 A.D. He joined the Mayo College in 1904 A.D. He was a boy of great promise, whose good nature and cheerfulness endeared him to all he met. While studying at the college he contracted pthisis at Khetri during the Christmas holidays of 1909, and succumbed to this dreadful disease on March 3rd, 1910 A.D. at Jaipur, and his untimely death cast a gloom over Khetri. The late Chief has left a minor son and the administration is being carried on by a Regency.

The State of Khetri has an area of about 80 miles and a population of about nine thousand. The Chiefship consists of three towns and 255 villages. The normal income of the State is about five lacs of rupees. The Raja pays to the Jaipur Durbar a tribute of Rs. 73,780.



Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

CAPTAIN H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR MADAN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,
MAHARAJA OF KISHANGARH.

Kishangarh.

THE Kishangarh State was founded in 1594 A.D. by Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh, chief of Jodhapur. He was allowed by Shah Jahan to set up a separate State as the price of the murder of Govind Das, the confidential adviser of Raja Gaj Singh, who had refused to help the Emperor when as Prince Khuram he was in rebellion against his father. Most of the land, which was granted or seized, was held by Jats.

Many of the Kishangarh chiefs were great soldiers and rendered good services to the Empire, but their dominions were preserved rather by bending to the storm, when all Rajputana suffered from the raids of the Mahrattas, than by resisting it. Bahadar Singh of Kishangarh aided the Mahrattas against his countrymen in 1790 A.D., and 1791 A.D. at the battles of Pattan and Merta under Kalian Singh, his successor. In 1818 A.D. the treaty was made with the British Government, which ensured protection to Kishangarh.

The Chief soon showed want of principle and every sign of insanity, and, after much trouble abdicated in favour of his son, Mokam Singh, who was succeeded by Prithi Singh in 1841 A.D. This Chief ruled in a fraternal manner and was much esteemed.

Several of the highest chiefs in Rajputana formed matrimonial alliances with his family. He was succeeded in 1880 A.D. by H. H. Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E. and after his death, by his son, the present ruler, Maharaja Sir Madan Singh.

Political relations with the Kishangarh State date from the conclusion of the treaties of 1818 A.D., which were entered into with the different Rajput states by the British Government as part of a general scheme for the suppression of the Pendharees by whom the country was at that time overrun. The treaty with Kishangarh consists of eight articles and contains the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government, and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief.

The Maharaja espoused the British cause during the Mutiny of 1857-58 A.D., and has at all times proved a warm and loyal supporter and well-wisher of the British Government.

The area of the State extends over 858 square miles and has a population of 1,25,516, with a revenue of Rs. 4,09,868.

The capital of Kishangarh is picturesquely situated on the lake. The fort and the palace overlook the waters and close by them lies the town with hills beyond it.

The present ruler of Kishangarh is Captain His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Madan Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E. and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



H. H. MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAT OF PRATAPGARH.

Pratabgarh.

THE Pratabgarh family is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Rana Mokajji and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who held the throne of Mewar from 1419 A.D. to 1474 A.D. Khim Singh's second son became possessed of the estate of Sadri in Mewar. His eldest son, Bhag Singh, sacrificed his life in order to save that of Udai Singh, the infant son of Rana Sang, at Chitor in 1535 A.D.

His grandson, Bhikaji, killed a powerful Bhil chief named Dev, and built the town of Devgarh or Deolia in 1561 A.D., thus founding a separate state.

Bhawa, grandson of Bhikaji, is said to have sheltered Mohabat Khan after his defeat by the Emperor Jahangir. When restored to power, that official furthered the cause of Hari Singh, Bhawa's grandson, at Delhi, and he was recognised as an independent chief by the Emperor Shah Jahan. He gradually brought into subjection the whole tract which is now known as Pratabgarh. He was granted the title of "Maharajadhiraj Maharawat." In 1674 A.D. Hari Singh's son, Pratab Singh, founded the town of Pratabgarh. An attempt of Mewar to recover Kanthal (the estate which Shah Jahan had given to Hari Singh,) led to the death of the Rana Ram Singh. Priithi Singh, who succeeded in 1708 A.D. was granted the right to coin money, which was re-granted, fifty years later, to his grandson Salim Singh. The Salim Shahi rupees are still current in these districts. In the reign of Sanwant Singh (1775 A.D. to 1824 A.D.) the country was over-run by the Mahrattas, and was saved by a tribute of Rs. 70,000 (Salim Shahi) being paid to Holkar. This is still paid through the British Government, with whom a treaty was signed in 1818 A.D.

During the later days of Sanwant Singh, his son Dip Singh, who administered the State for a time, proved very objectionable as a ruler, and was removed and banished by order of the British Government. The State fell into much disorder in the close of his reign, and when he died in 1844 A.D. he left no real heir according to Hindu law, because his only grandson, Dalpat Singh, had been adopted into the Dungarpur family, the head of which he had become in 1825 A.D. It was arranged, however, that this Chief should succeed at Pratabgarh and act as Regent on behalf of his adopted son, Udai Singh, at Dungarpur. After eight years he confined himself to Pratabgarh. He was succeeded by his own son, Udai Singh, at that place in 1864 A.D. and when he died in 1889 A.D. his widow adopted Maharawat Raghunath Singh.

The Pratabgarh State has an area of 886 square miles. The population of the State is over half a lac and its revenue about Rs. 1,75,000. The State is in debt to Government and the finances have consequently been under the control of the Resident of Mewar since 1901 A.D.

The present Chief of Pratabgarh His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



H. H. MAHARAO SIR KESARI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
MAHARAO OF SIROHI.

Sirohi.

THE present reigning family of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, and are descended from one Deo Raj, who may be considered as the founder of the Sirohi house. His son, Agrasen, is said to have taken Chandravati, the ancient capital of the Parmars, in 1302 A.D. He had constructed the extensive fortifications on Mount Abu which rendered it an impregnable stronghold.

In 1405 A.D. Rao Sobhaji built the town of Sirohi situated in a bay of the hills near the side of the present capital. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Sainsmal, who in 1425 A.D. built a new city on the slope of the hills, which was also called Sirohi and is the present capital of the State. The chiefs of Marwar repeatedly attacked Sirohi; but the natural defences of the country and the inherent heroism of its valiant defenders, baffled their attempts for a long time.

After a long struggle between the rulers of Marwar and Sirohi, Rao Sultan Singh made peace with Jodhapur princes by offering the hand of his daughter in marriage to Maharaja Abhai Singh. The undaunted bravery and chivalrous pride of the Sirohi princes were gradually fading away, and at the beginning of the present century, in the time of Rao Udai Bhan, Sirohi suffered much from wars with Marwar and the maraudings of the wild Minas. It was under these circumstances that in 1817 A.D., Rao Shiv Singh sought the protection of the British Government, which was readily granted, and Captain Tod concluded a treaty with Sirohi in 1823 A.D. The State was thus saved from its utter ruin. In 1843 A.D., by consent of the Rao of Sirohi Government established a sanatorium on Mount Abu.

In 1865 A.D. Rao Umed Singh was invested with full authority under the sanction of the Government of India, who carried on the administration till his death on the 16th September 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, the present Maharao Kesari Singh, who was invested with full ruling powers on the 24th November 1875 A.D. He had the title of 'Maharao' conferred on him by the Queen-Empress in 1889 A.D. and was made a K. C. S. I. in 1895 A.D. and a G. C. I. E. in 1901 A.D. for his good services to his State. He has done much to improve the condition of the State. In fact, a good government has been established out of comparative anarchy.

The most important place in the State from the European point of view is the station of Abu on the top of the mountain of the same name, which is a great outlying mass of the Arawali range of hills. The State possesses the old Jain temples of Delwara of extraordinary workmanship and architectural beauty.

The area of the Sirohi State is 1,914 square miles with a population of 1,19,836, and a revenue of about 3 lacs of Rupees.

The Present Chief, His Highness Maharao Sir Kesari Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

CENTRAL INDIA.



H. H. MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR RANJOR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.
MAHARAJA OF AJAIGARH.

Ajaigarh.

THIS State is situated in Bundelkhand and its rulers are related to the family of the Maharaja of Orchha or Tehri. They claim to be Suryavanshi and descended from King Rama, the deified hero of Ramayan. They belong to the clan known as the Bundela Rajputs.

The State was founded by Jagat Raj, the second son of Chhatra Sal, the celebrated Bundela Chief, who was a contemporary of Aurangzeb and Shah Alam. Bakhat Singh, the fourth in descent from Jagat Raj, was reduced by Ali Bahadur, an illegitimate grandson of the Peshwa Baji Rao I, to such a plight as to be entirely dependent even for his very maintenance on whatever cash allowance was granted to him.

The greater part of Bundelkhand and the principalities in it came under the control of the British after the treaty of Bassein in 1802 A.D. The British Government first settled a pension of Rs. 3,000 on Bakhat Singh. In the year 1807 A.D. a *sanad* was passed to him, whereby a part of his original possessions was restored to him. One Lakshman Deo, a military adventurer, seized the fort of Ajaigarh from its owner; but it was soon restored to him by British assistance. Since the establishment of British supremacy in Bundelkhand, the Maharaja of Ajaigarh has been in peaceful and undisturbed possession of his territory.

Bakhat Singh died in 1837 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Madho Singh who died childless in 1849 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Mahipat Singh. In 1853 A.D. Mahipat Singh died and his son Bijai Singh was recognised as chief. He ruled at Ajaigarh till 1855 A.D. and died issueless. The state was considered to have escheated to the British Government, but advantage was not taken of this opportunity and Ranjor Singh was recognised as Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

The present ruling Chief of Ajaigarh, H. H. Maharaja Ranjor Singh, ascended the *gadi* in the year 1855 A.D. when he was a minor. A Council of Regency was appointed by the British Government which managed the State upto 1868 A.D. when the Maharaja was installed on the throne and invested with full powers. During the troublous times of the Mutiny 1857 A.D., the State rendered valuable help to the English officers and others located in the vicinity of Ajaigarh, by giving them shelter in the fortress regardless of the result. The Chief, though he was quite young, took part in several engagements with the mutineers and fought bravely with them at Jhansi, Kalpi and other places. Generals Sir Hugh Rose and Whitlock have appreciated his gallant services. The Chief possesses numerous letters and documents testifying the hospitality and attention shown by him to the British officers. These services were fitly rewarded by the British Government.

The Maharaja received the dignified appellation of "Sawai" as an hereditary distinction in the year 1877 A.D. at the Delhi Assemblage.

Maharaja Ranjor Singh has been known to attend to all details of administration and takes interest in the happiness of his subjects. In the dreadful famine of the year 1896 A.D. he adopted such judicious and liberal measures that they elicited a recognition

from the Paramount Power and the Maharaja was made a K.C.I.E. He is a great enthusiast in educational matters, having written several tracts on the subject. His work "Training of Youths" in three volumes has been well appreciated by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, who says:—"The perusal of these volumes has greatly interested me, and I am much impressed by the care that has been bestowed on the works, its many qualities, and the range of its contents."

Maharaja Ranjor Singh is one of the few Indian Chiefs of the old type who have lived to a ripe age, and who have passed through a variety of different but important phases of life. His views therefore cannot but be said to be the result of careful observation and mature thought.

The Maharaja is not only a versatile scholar but a keen sportsman taking a lively interest in all the manly sports. His heir-apparent, Prince Bhopal Singh, is therefore peculiarly fortunate in having had the benefit of such a paternal guidance for him.

The State of Ajaigarh is empowered with complete criminal jurisdiction by virtue of a *sanad* in 1887 A.D., which, however, has been recently interpreted in a restrictive sense by exempting European British subjects and persons of European or American nationality from its jurisdiction.

Ajaigarh is surrounded by hills and dales and is noted for its natural scenery. The picturesque sight of the historical fort and the beautiful gardens called after the name of the present Chief "Ranjor Newas" at once appeal to the imagination of any person who visits them, and form a fit subject for a poet's description.

The military force of the State consists of 544 infantry, 97 cavalry, and 13 guns.

The area of the State is nearly 800 square miles with a population of 95,000 inhabitants and yields a revenue of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees per annum.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E., the present ruler, has a personal salute of 13 guns while the State salute is 11 guns.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

HIS HIGHNESS RANA PRATAP SINGH.

RANA OF ALI-RAJPUR.

Ali-Rajpur.

ALI-RAJPUR is a State in Central India under the Bhopawar Agency. It is situated in the Rath division of Malwa, and was formerly known as Ali or Ali-Mohan from the two forts, Ali and Mohan, of which the latter is now in the Chota Udaipur State. Its present name is derived from Ali and the new capital town of Rajpur.

Nothing very certain is known about the early history of its rulers. It was founded by one Ude Deo or Anand Deo. He is said to have been a Rathor of the same family as that now ruling in Jodhapur. After wandering in this part of the country, Anand Deo finally took up his abode at Ali and founded the fort there in 1437 A.D. Anand Deo had two great-grandsons, Gugal Deo and Kesar Deo. Of these, Gugal Deo succeeded to Ali-Rajpur, while Kesar Deo obtained the territory which now forms the Jobat State.

In 1818 A.D. the State was virtually in the control of a Makrani adventurer, known as Musafir Makrani, who acted as minister to Rana Pratap Singh. Ali-Rajpur, locally known as Rajpur, was made the capital in place of the old town of Ali in the year 1800 A.D. by the Makrani minister. On the death of Pratap Singh, the Makrani managed the State in trust for the Rana's posthumous son, Jaswant Singh. He was opposed by Kesari Singh, a nephew of the late chief; but the British authorities supported Jaswant Singh, and the Makrani was put as manager during the minority. An engagement was at the same time mediated between him and the Dhar Durbar, by which, in lieu of tribute, the *sayar* (customs) duties in Ali-Rajpur were made over to that State. This system led to endless disputes between the officials of the two States; and finally an arrangement was effected, when the Dhar Durbar handed over the *pargana* of Berasia to British management, by which the British Government was to pay the Dhar Durbar *Hali* Rs. 10,000 a year in lieu of tribute, and collect Rs. 11,000 from Ali-Rajpur, all feudal rights on the part of the Dhar state ceasing with this new engagement. From the balance of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 250 are paid towards the up keep of the Agra-Bombay-road police.

Jaswant Singh died in 1862 A.D., leaving a will, by which the State was to be divided between his two sons. The Government, after consulting the neighbouring chiefs, set aside the will, and the eldest son, Gang Deo succeeded to the *gadi*, suitable provision having been made for his younger brother. Gang Deo was deposed in 1869 A.D. for incompetency, and his younger brother, Rup Deo, succeeded him. He died childless in 1881 A.D. and although no *sanad* of adoption is held by the chief, the British Government decided to forego the escheat, and a boy named Bijai Singh was selected from the Sondwa Thakor family. Opposition was made by Thakor Jit Singh of Phulmal, who also belonged to the ruling family. He raised the Bhils and proceeded to plunder and raid, but was suppressed by a force of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Central India Horse, and his estate lapsed to the State. During the minority of Bijai Singh the management of the State was entrusted to Thakor Jawan Singh till 1888 A.D., when Bijai Singh returned from the Rajkumar College, Indore, and took charge of his principality. Bijai Singh died in 1890 A.D. and was succeeded by his cousin, Pratap Singh of Sondwa, the present Chief.

Rana Pratap Singh was born on the 12th of September 1881 A.D. and was adopted by the dowager Rani, Pratap Kunwar, with the sanction of the Government of India, on the 10th of March 1891 A.D. At the time of installing Pratap Singh on the *gadi*, it was publicly declared that he succeeded in virtue of his selection by the Paramount Power and not in consequence of any natural or artificial relationship with the deceased Chief. Pratap Singh was installed in an open Durbar at Barwani on the 8th of June 1891 A.D. The Rana joined the Daly College at Indore in the same year. After spending seven years there, he returned to his capital in 1899 A.D. Since then he has been ruling the State.

By an agreement passed in 1868 A.D., the State of Ali-Rajpur contributes Rs. 1,475 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps and is also under an obligation to cede to the British Government, full jurisdiction over any lands that might be required for Railway purposes.

The area of Ali-Rajpur is 836 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1901 is 50,185. The total normal revenue of the State is one lac of rupees.

Rana Pratap Singh of Ali Rajpur is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR RANJIT SINGH.

THAKOR SAHEB OF BAGLI.

Bagli.

BAGLI is one of the petty states under the Indore Agency, Central India. It is situated 36 miles to the east of Indore. The chiefs of Bagli belong to the Jodhapur family of Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Thakor Gokul Das, who was originally a servant of the Nawab of Bhopal, and subsequently became an adherent of both Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia. Thakor Gokul Das had four sons, viz., Beri Sal, Bharat Singh, Sher Singh and Salim Singh, of whom Salim Singh was in possession of Bagli estate on the occasion of the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 A.D. Salim Singh was successively followed by his son and grandson, Bhim Singh and Kishor Singh, respectively. The latter, at his death, left his second son, Subhag Singh, in charge of the estate. Thakor Raghunath Singh, (an adopted son of Subhag Singh), who followed him, died suddenly in the year 1896 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, the present Thakor Ranjit Singh. The Chief has received his education at the Daly College, Indore. The installation ceremony of the Chief was performed by Captain L. S. Newmarch, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in 1897 A.D. Since that time he has been conducting the affairs of his estate.

The Thakor of Bagli possesses ninety-five villages and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 16,248-12-0 to His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. The Thakor maintains a force of 120 foot and 30 horse.

The area of the State is about 300 square miles with a population of 14,000 souls. The gross annual income of the State is about Rs. 88,000.

Thakor Ranjit Singh of Bagli. has the ordinary criminal and civil powers of his State.



H. H. RANA RANJIT SINGH.
RANA OF BARWANI.

Barwani.

THE Ranas of Barwani are Sesodia Rajputs, and claim their descent from the royal house of Udaipur. They separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. From the beginning of the last century, the power of the Ranas of Barwani gradually declined. Their country, originally of considerable extent, was devastated by the Mahrattas, and at length only a strip of the Satpuda range, 80 miles in length with the low-lands on either side, remained to them. They did not, however, become tributary to any of the Mahratta chiefs. In 1860 A.D. owing to the incapacity of the Rana Jaswant Singh, the State was taken under British management, and so remained till 1873 A.D. when it was restored to the Rana, on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on his ability to administer his State rightly.

Rana Jaswant Singh carried on the administration in a satisfactory manner, and was presented by the Empress of India with a flag recognising him as "*Ghat-wat-dateshwar*" i. e. "Lord of the landing places (on the Narbada,) of roads, and of thick forests."

The present Rana Ranjit Singh was born in Barwani, the capital of the State, in 1888 A.D. and was installed on the *gudi* in 1895 A.D. after the death of his father, Rana Indrajit Singhji, successor of Jaswant Singhji. The Rana Ranjit Singh received his education at the Daly College at Indore and Mayo College at Ajmer. He was a very brilliant student in his college career and carried away prizes in almost all the subjects. After completing his college education, he was trained in the administrative work, under the guidance of Major H. K. Barr, son of the Hon'ble Sir David Barr, with whom the Rana made a tour of six months all over India in 1908 A.D. The Rana was invested with ruling powers on the 12th January 1910 A.D. by Col. Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. The Rana takes keen interest in the administration of his State and has become popular with his subjects.

The State has an area of 1,178 square miles, with a population of 1,08,583 souls according to the census of 1911 A.D. It is mostly inhabited by Bhils and Bhilalas. The State has an annual revenue of about six lacs of rupees excluding the *jahagirs*.

Rana Ranjit Singh Bahadur of Barwani enjoys a salute of 9 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJA SAWAI SANWANT SINGH BAHADUR.
MAHARAJA OF BIJAWAR

Bijawar.

THE chiefs of Bijawar are Bundela Rajputs and claim their descent from Raja Chhatra Sal of Panna, who divided his possessions among his sons and Peshwa Baji Rao I in 1732 A.D. One share including the towns of Jaitpur, Banda, Ajaigarh and Charkhari fell to Jagat Raj, from whom the rulers of Bijawar are directly descended. Jagat Raj had eleven sons of whom Pahar Singh succeeded, ousting his nephew, Guman Singh, the son of his deceased elder brother Kirat Singh. After a continuous struggle Guman Singh ascended the *gadi* of Jagat Raj, with the help of his uncle, Bir Singh Deo, third son of Jagat Raj, who afterwards entered into the service of Guman Singh and secured for him the *pargana* of Matound. Bir Singh Deo was very ambitious and endeavoured to extend his territories. He was, therefore, granted the distant *pargana* of Bijawar in 1769 A.D., where he established his capital and ruled till 1790 A.D. In that year Ali Bahadur, Nawab of Banda, with Gosain Himmat Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand and conquered most of the territory. Bir Singh Deo of Bijawar tried to oppose him, but he was defeated and killed in a fight at Charkhari in 1793 A.D.

Bir Singh was succeeded by his son, Kesri Singh, who was given a *sanad* for his father's possessions by Nawab Ali Bahadur, on condition of his recognising the Nawab's suzerainty in 1802 A.D. But on the accession of the British to the supreme power, Kesri Singh at once professed his allegiance to them. He died in 1810 A.D., and was followed by Ratan Singh (1810 to 1832 A.D.), Lachman Singh (1832 to 1847 A.D.) and Bhan Pratap Singh (1847 to 1899 A.D.). The last named chief ruled the State over half a century. For the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. to the British Government, the ruler of Bijawar received a *khilat* and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. In 1862 A.D. the Chief received a *sanad* of adoption and in 1866 A.D. the hereditary title of 'Maharaja,' and in 1877 A.D. the prefix of 'Sawai.'

Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh died in 1899 A.D. As he had no son, he adopted in 1898 A.D. Rao Raja Sanwant Singh, second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899 A.D. In January 1903 A.D. the Chief was granted administrative powers. In 1905 A.D. His Highness was present at Indore during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The area of the Bijawar State is 973 square miles with a population of 1,10,500 souls. The revenue of the State is about three lacs.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sanwant Singh Bahadur, Chief of Bijawar, enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA JUJHAR SINGH BAHADUR, C.I.E.
MAHARAJA OF CHARKHARI.

Charkhari.

CHARKHARI is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political Agency. Its formation dates from 1765 A.D., when Raja Khuman Singh, grandson of Jagat Raj, secured the territory from Pahar Singh and made Charkhari his capital. Charkhari was then estimated to produce nine lacs of revenue to Khuman Singh, who died in 1782 A.D., and was succeeded by Bijai Bikramajit Bahadur Singh. He was continually at feud with his relatives and was ultimately driven out of his State.

In 1789 A.D. Bijai Bahadur Singh, in hopes of regaining his possessions, joined Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur, in their invasion of Bundekhand; and entering into engagements of fidelity and allegiance, received from Ali Bahadur in 1798 A.D. a *sanad* for Charkhari fort and a territory yielding about four lacs of rupees a year.

In 1803 A.D., when the English entered Bundelkhand, Bijai Bahadur Singh was the first Bundela chief to make terms with them; and a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of his land was granted in 1804 A.D. Bijai Bahadur Singh died in 1829 A.D. and was succeeded by his grandson, Ratan Singh, who was confirmed in power, and was admitted to all the rights granted by the old *sanads*. Ratan Singh was the ruler of Charkhari during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., when he loyally supported the British Government by giving asylum to Mr. Carne, Assistant Collector of Mahoba, and helping him in the management of the neighbouring districts. He was rewarded with a *jahagir* in perpetuity of the value of Rs. 20,000 a year, a *khilat* and hereditary salute of eleven guns, and the privilege of adoption which was subsequently confirmed by a *sanad* in 1862 A.D. He died in 1860 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo.

In 1874 A.D. Jai Singh Deo, obtained administrative powers, but mismanagement necessitated the appointment of a British Officer as Superintendent in 1879 A.D., and the withdrawal of the Chief's powers in 1880 A.D. Jai Singh died soon after, and his widow adopted Malkhan Singh, a boy of nine years who was recognised by the British Government as the ruler of Charkhari. Malkhan Singh received full powers in 1894 A.D. and took the management of the State into his hands, which he ably conducted with the assistance of his natural father, Diwan Jujhar Singh C.I.E., as minister.

Maharaja Malkhan Singh died in 1908 A.D. leaving no heir, and the choice of succession fell upon his father, Jujhar Singh C.I.E., who came to the *gadi* on the 16th June 1908 A.D. The Present Chief is an experienced ruler.

The area of the Charkhari State is 745 square miles; and the population is 1,23,254; the total annual revenue of the State amounts to six lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Charkhari, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Jujhar Singh Bahadur C.I.E., is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR.
MAHARAJA OF CHHATARPUR.

Chhatarpur.

CHHATARPUR is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency. It was formed in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Kunwar Sone Shah Panwar, a retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, out of territories belonging to that State. On Hindupat's death in 1776 A.D., his son Sarnat Singh was compelled to leave Panna. He retired to Rajnagar near Chhatarpur and died. Kunwar Sone Shah Panwar, then a military officer of Panna, took possession of the *jahagir* of Sarnat Singh about 1785 A.D., and added much territory to it during the disturbed period of the Mahratta invasion. In 1800 A.D. he was confirmed in its possession first by the Nawab of Banda, and then by the British Government in 1806 A.D. by a *sanad*. On Sone Shah's death, his eldest son Pratap Singh was recognised as his successor by a *sanad* granted in 1817 A.D., while the remaining four sons obtained shares which reverted to the State on their deaths. One of these shares included a *muafi* (or free grant) of three villages to the Dikshit family of Bilheri, which has been declared to be a guaranteed feudatory of the Chhatarpur State, a position which was re-affirmed in August 1906 A.D. on the succession of Radha Charan Dikshit, the present incumbent. Pratap Singh died in 1854 A.D. without any issue, and his adopted son Jagat Raj was recognised as his successor under a fresh *sanad* in 1854 A.D. In 1862 A.D. a *sanad* of adoption was granted to the Chief by Lord Canning, in consideration of the loyalty of the family to the British during the Mutiny.

From 1854 to 1863 A.D. the State was administered by Pratap Singh's second Rani; but had to be kept under British superintendence from 1863 to 1867 A.D. when Jagat Raj was given powers of administration. He died soon after leaving an only infant son, Vishwanath Singh, to succeed him.

The State again came under British supervision and remained so till 1887 A.D., when Raja Vishwanath Singh was invested with powers. In 1895 A.D. the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. His Highness is an educated chief and has been taking a lively interest in the administration of his State.

There are numerous archæological remains in the Chhatarpur Raj, the most important of them being those at Khajraho, where, perhaps, the finest group of temples in Northern India is to be seen.

The area of the State is about 1,100 square miles with a population 1,55,000, and an average revenue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees per annum. The Chief has entire control of the State in civil and administrative matters; but in criminal cases he has been specially empowered by a *sanad* granted in 1894 A.D. to try heinous crimes, referring all sentences of death to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation.

His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur is the present Chief of Chhatarpur who bears the hereditary titles of "His Highness" and "Raja Bahadur," and the personal title of "Maharaja." He receives a salute of 11 guns,



H. H. MAHARAJA LOKENDRA GOVIND SINGH BAHADUR.
MAHARAJA OF DATIA.

Datia.

THE rulers of Datia, like those of many other Bundelkhand states, are Bundela Rajputs, and trace their descent from Maharaja Hem Karan *alias* Bindraj or Bir Pancham, a Gaharwar ruler of Benares, who, when deprived of his kingdom, is said to have propitiated the Goddess Bind-vasini near Bindhyachal in Mirzapur. The tradition is that when he was about to offer his head at the altar, the Goddess appeared in Samvat 1228, and stopped him, conferring the boon that his descendants would rule for 1,000 years. On account of the drops of blood that fell in the attempt to sacrifice, those descendants came to be known as "Bundelas" from "Bund" a drop of blood, and have given their name "Bundelkhand" to the tract under their control.

Datia State was founded by Bhagwan Rao a member of the Orchha family in 1626 A.D. The pedigree table of the rulers in succession is given below:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bhagwan Rao, 1626-1656 A.D. | 6. Shatrujit 1762-1801 A.D. |
| 2. Shubh Karan 1656-1683 A.D. | 7. Parichhat 1801-1839 A.D. |
| 3. Dalpat Rao 1683-1707 A.D. | 8. Bijai Bahadur 1839-1857 A.D. |
| 4. Ramchandra 1707-1736 A.D. | 9. Bhawani Singh 1857-1907 A.D. |
| 5. Indrajit 1736-1762 A.D. | 10. Govind Singh 1907 A.D. (present ruler). |

The Chiefs of Datia have been distinguished for their military valour, and devotion and loyalty to their sovereign. They honourably served the Mogul Emperors in several campaigns and won their favours.

Bhagwan Rao fought many battles, and received three swords from the Emperor Jahangir, besides the grant of the *pargana* of Bhandar, and the *mansab* of *Panch Hazari*.

Shubh Karan maintained the military genius of his family by taking part in twenty-two campaigns including the wars in Balakh, Badakhshan, Deccan, and Arakan, and the battles against the Emperor's brothers Dara and Shuja.

Like his forefathers Dalpat Rao was a great soldier, who took a leading part in all the actions of his time on the side of the Emperor, being present at Bijapur and Golconda. He received a royal *firman* on his appointment, and afterwards high posts with the title of Rao, and with permission to have an "Alum" (Royal Standard). Amongst the valuable gifts may be mentioned the "Chondel" (closed *palki*) used by the Empress herself, which is a kind of litter in which the Ranis of Datia still travel,—an unique honour not enjoyed by any other state in Bundelkhand, and a pair of massive gates which are still preserved in the State on the gate of Phul Bagh.

Ramchandra, a born soldier, who received an Imperial *firman*, a *khilat*, sword of honour, and many presents from the Emperor Farukhsiyar, is said to have pleased the Emperor by his courage in attending the Durbar fully armed against orders. Like his predecessors he took part in many of the campaigns of those days.

Indrajit, on the Emperor Shah Alam's visit to Bundelkhand in 1760 A.D., was granted the title of 'Raja' with a *Takhatraw* or portable throne, two Royal Standards, and *Arabi Bajas* or musical band instruments.

Shatrujit's time was mostly taken up in settling the disputes about succession in Orchha or in fighting against the Mahrattas.

Raja Parichhat entered into treaty of alliance with Captain Baillie, the Agent to the Governor-General at Kunjanghat on March 15th, 1803 A.D., which still governs the relations between the State and the British Government. Lord Hastings visited Datia in 1818 A.D. and the ruler in memory of this visit received two guns which are known by the name of 'Lat Baksh.' Further in recognition of the Chief's good services rendered to the Government of India in the siege of Bharatpur and in their wars against Mahrattas, another treaty was concluded in the same year, whereby the Raja was given the "*Chowrasi Ilaka*" the tract of land including Indergarh. In 1824 A.D. the Raja visited Lord Amherst at Cawnpore, and attended the Durbar of Lord William Bentick at Kaitha in 1829 A.D.

Bijai Bahadur, a highly spiritual and noble-minded Chief was succeeded by Bhawani Singh, whose administration accompanied by useful reforms is the longest in the history of Datia.

The Maharaja was invited to His Excellency Lord Elgin's Durbar at Agra in 1863 A.D. In 1866 A.D. the Chief attended Lord Lawrence's Durbar at Agra, and in 1875 A.D. he was presented to the Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII). In 1877 A.D. he attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where the hereditary title of "Lokendra" was given to him and also a banner and a commemorative gold medal. In 1897 A.D. he was made a K.C.S.I. in recognition of his prompt and energetic management of the Famine Relief Operations. In 1902 A.D. Lord Curzon visited the State, and in 1903 A.D. the Chief and his son were invited to the Coronation Durbar, where the former received a gold medal. In 1905 A.D. both were presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary) at Indore. In 1906 A.D. the Chief had an addition of two guns to his personal salute, and in 1907 A.D. he joined the Durbar at Agra on the occasion of the Amir of Cabul's visit to India. On his return he died shortly after.

Maharaja Bhawani Singh was succeeded by His Highness the Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur Ju Deo who was installed on the 21st August 1907 A.D. The present Chief now twenty six years old is the tenth ruler of the State, and has received good education in Oriental languages. He is a good rider and a keen shot having bagged 20 tigers during the space of 4 years. Many reforms are being introduced in his time, such as payment of salaries of servants in cash instead of in land, large remissions of old debts and arrears of land-revenue and efficiency of the State Army. A land-revenue settlement of the State, and re-organisation of Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Police, Forest, Medical and Public Works Departments on modern lines are under contemplation. The Maharaja received congratulations from the Government of India for the good management of Famine Reliefs in 1907-08 A.D.

The present Chief of Datia, His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadurji Deo, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The motto of the Datia House is "Lord of the Brave and giver of the Refuge."



HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA TUKOJI RAO PAWAR.
RAJA OF DEWAS (SENIOR.)

Dewas.

1. Senior Branch.

THE Parmars or Pawars of Dewas are Kshatriya Mahrattas and claim their descent from Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Shambhu Singh, the founder of the family, is said to have come from Mewar to the Deccan and founded a village called Sukhawadi or Supa (in Ahmednagar) about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was about this time (1615 A.D.) that Ahmednagar, one of the five famous Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan, was at its lowest ebb, and good many adventurous persons rose to prominence and established their own supremacy in the Nizam-shahi court. Shambhu Singh who was a brave warrior was killed in an encounter with Shiwaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, who being struck with the valour and exploits of this brave soldier, granted a *jahagir* to his son Krishnaji. This may be called the beginning of the fortunes of this historical and ancient dynasty being tied with those of the Mahratta nation. This happened about 1680 A.D. shortly before the death of the Mahratta King Shiwaji.

In the long struggle that ensued after the death of Shiwaji between Aurangzeb and the Mahrattas, Bubaji, along with his two younger brothers, Rayaji and Keruji, displayed tremendous valour and tried his utmost to keep the Mahomedan army out of the district of Ahmednagar and its environments. Bubaji, who was the eldest son of Krishnaji, received for his great deeds the title of "*Sapta-Sahasra-Senapati*," (Commandar of 7,000 troops) from the Mahratta King Rajaram Chhatrapati. Bubaji had two sons, the elder being named Kaluji and the younger Sambhaji. Kaluji's rule was one of peace and happiness for his State. He had four sons, the eldest was named Krishnaji who succeeded to Supa *jahagir* after the death of Kaluji. Manaji, the youngest of the four, remained by Krishnaji's side and served him. The second son Tukoji became conspicuous in the history of the Mahrattas.

Tukoji Rao with his army was deputed by Raja Shahu of Satara along with his younger cousin Udaji Rao (son of Sambhaji, Kaluji's younger brother), to accompany the Peshwa Bajirao I, in his invasion of Northern India in 1738 A.D. In this expedition, it may be noted, were the renowned generals of the Peshwa viz., Ranoji Rao Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar. Tukoji Rao Pawar and Udaji Rao Pawar rendered great services in this expedition. It was the army of these two Pawar Chiefs who fought the first battle in Malwa against the forces of the Delhi Emperor in those parts. The Pawar army forming the vanguard of the whole Mahratta army, naturally had to bear the whole brunt of the fight, which took place near the village named Tirala (not far from Dhar and now in the Dhar State). The Mahomedan governor of Malwa was completely routed and shortly after received a crushing defeat at the battle of Bhopal. In this battle also, Tukoji Rao rendered very valuable services to the Mahratta cause, which were, later on, duly recognised by Raja Shahu of Satara and his Prime Minister the Peshwa. After the conquest of Malwa in 1739 A.D. the Raja Shahu granted Dewas and Dhar with their respective districts in *jahagir* to Tukoji Rao and Udaji Rao respectively. Gwalior and Indore were about the

same time given to Ranoji Rao Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar. It must be noted here, that Tukoji Rao, the Founder of the Dewas Principality, was accompanied in this campaign by his younger brother Jiwaji Rao, who proved of great help to his elder brother and remained faithful till his death by his elder brother's side. This is how Tukoji Rao I carved out the principality of Dewas and his younger cousin Udaji Rao carved out that of Dhar. Tukoji Rao got the title of "*Pratinidhi*" (viceroy) from Raja Shahu of Satara, and he was generally known in these parts as *subhedar* (governor). Tukoji Rao added to the prestige and power of his State by levying tribute from some of the Rajput states and thus making them his tributaries. It was in one of these expeditions in Rajputana that he breathed his last. While he was encamped at Ajmer in 1751 A.D., owing to a sudden storm, the pole of the tent fell on his head and thus was the end of the founder of the Dewas State.

He had no son and therefore his widow adopted his nephew (Tukoji Rao's elder brother Krishnaji Rao's son) under the title of Raja Krishnaji Rao I. Krishnaji Rao spent most of his time in trying to add more to his State by making repeated invasions towards Delhi. For twelve years or so he remained at Muttra and proved of help to the great Mahadji Sindhia of Gwalior who was deeply engaged at this time in Delhi politics. Krishnaji Rao died in 1789 A.D. while on his way to the Deccan, at Burhanpur. He also had no son and was succeeded by his elder brother's (Jahagirdar of Supa) son under the name Tukoji Rao II. Raja Tukoji Rao had to cope with good many difficulties, both internal and external. He, however, succeeded in getting over them. The most historical event in his reign was the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818 with the Hon'ble East India Company which, as is well-known, later on developed into the present Government of India under the Sovereignty of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In consequence of this treaty, Tukoji Rao's younger cousin (descendant of Jiwaji Rao mentioned above) became the first ruler of what is known as the Junior Branch of Dewas. Tukoji Rao died in 1828 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Rukmangad Rao. The most important event during his reign was the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. in which His Highness remained staunchly loyal to the British Government and his services were recognised by them. He died in 1860 A.D.

During the minority of His Highness Krishnaji Rao II, his mother Maharani Yamunabai Saheba conducted the affairs of the State. It was when Krishnaji Rao was on the *gadi* of Dewas, that the Imperial Durbar was held at Delhi in 1877 A.D. when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. His Highness was married to Her Highness Tara Raja Saheba, the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia of Gwalior. His Highness married a second wife who is still alive and is known as Her Highness Dowager Rani Tara Raja Saheba. His Highness Krishnaji Rao died in 1899 A.D. and was succeeded by the eldest son of his elder brother, Shrimant Anand Rao Nanasaheb Pawar Vishwas Rao Bahadur, under the title of His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III *alias* Bapusaheb Maharaj, on the 4th of April 1900 A.D.

His Highness Tukoji Rao III was born on the 1st January 1888. He received his education at the Daly College at Indore and the Mayo College at Ajmer. The Government of India invested His Highness with full ruling powers in 1908 A.D.

It is now a little over 3 years since His Highness began personally to govern the State, and in this short period the finances of the State and general condition of the people are greatly improved, and there is distinctly a very high tone



H. H. RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHEB PAWAR.
RAJA OF DEWAS (JUNIOR.)

in the general administration. It is sufficient to state here that His Highness' abilities, his high sense of duty, and his keenness in the improvement of the State and the condition of the subjects are fully recognised in public speeches and in other ways by the Government of India and their representatives in Central India.

The area of the Dewas (Senior) State is 446 square miles with a population of 74,258 souls, and the annual revenues are about 5 lacs of rupees (exclusive of alienations which yield annually about a lac of rupees).

His Highness Maharaja Saptasahasra-Senapati Pratinidhi Shri Tukoji Rao III *alias* Bapusaheb Maharaj is a direct Treaty-Chief and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. Junior Branch.

IT has already been stated in the sketch of the Dewas history, that the two brothers, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao, who came into Malwa with the Peshwa Baji Rao I, established their power about the year 1739 A.D. From this time the brothers were divided and their separate possessions were marked out. By the treaty of 1817 A.D. the two States were distinctly separated and since then they are known as "Dewas Senior Branch" and "Dewas Junior Branch." The Chiefs of both the branches are equal in rank, power and authority.

The present ruler of this State is His Highness Malhar Rao Babasaheb Pawar. He was born on the 10th of August 1877 A.D. and was adopted by his uncle, the late chief Narayan Rao Dadasaheb, on the 8th January 1892 A.D., and installed on the *gadi* May 1892 A.D. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, he was invested with ruling powers in 1897 A.D. by the Honourable Col. D.W.K. Barr, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. Since then he has been ruling the State with the help of his minister. The Pawars have been renowned as the lovers and patrons of art and education, and the present Chief has kept up the reputation of his family.

In accordance with the treaty of 1818 A.D. the State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 16,000 in commutation of the obligations to provide a quota of troops.

The population of the State according to the last census is 62,957 souls and the gross revenue is Rs. 3,75,000.

The present ruler of the Dewas Junior Branch is His Highness Malhar Rao Babasaheb Pawar who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.



Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PAWAR.
RAJA OF DHAR.

Dhar.

THE Mahratta State of Dhar is one of the eleven States of the Central India Agency in direct treaty relation with the British Government, lying in the Bhopawar Political charge, and stands sixth in Central India in order of precedence. The State lies on both sides of the Vindhya range which passes almost centrally through it, dividing it into two distinct portions characterised by difference of configuration of soil and product.

The State takes its name from the chief town of Dhar, one of the most ancient and famous towns of India. The name is supposed to be derived from '*Dhara-nagari*,' or 'the City of sword-blades' possibly referring to its acquisition by conquest.

The Pawar rulers of Dhar are Kshatriya Mahrattas, and are descended from the famous Parmars, who ruled in Malwa from the 5th to the 13th century, having their capitals at Ujjain and Dhar. The dynasty rose to prominence during the reigns of the semi-mythological heroes and kings, Munja and Bhoja, the latter of whom is said to have transferred his capital from Ujjain to Dhar, making it renowned in India as a seat of learning and scholarship, where literary men and poets like Kalidas flourished under his patronage. It was from the time of Bhoja that dame Fortune is said to have left riding with the dynasty, and Bhoja suffering reverses at the hands of the Chedi Kings of Gujarath, the Pawars were driven into the Deccan; and the kingdom began to decline till it was absorbed into the Delhi Empire, when Malwa became its province in the fourteenth century. Dilawar Khan Ghori, the first of its governors, built mosques for his followers with the materials of Hindu temples, and established his capital at Mandoo. The Rajput Pawars who were driven into the Deccan and became absorbed in the population rose again into prominence in the seventeenth century by supplying distinguished generals to Shiwaji and his warlike successors.

In the reign of Shahu and the Peshwaship of Balaji Vishwanath, the two Pawar brothers, Kaluji and Sambhaji, went on a conquering expedition to Malwa, and their sons succeeded in establishing the principalities of Dewas and Dhar. Tukoji and Jiwaji, the two sons of Kaluji, established themselves in the two branches of Dewas, while the haughty and warlike Udaji, son of Sambhaji, conquered Dhar. Anand Rao I, his younger brother, however, is regarded to be the founder of the present principality of Dhar, as he was the first to obtain the *sanad* of the Peshwa Baji Rao I and to realise the tributes from Rajput chiefs. He was succeeded by his son Yashwant Rao Pawar at the age of 25. He was killed at the battle of Paniput in 1761 A.D. and was succeeded by his minor son Khande Rao. In 1774 A.D. Khande Rao espoused the cause of Raghoba Dada Peshwa and gave shelter to his wife Anandi Bai in the Dhar Fort, where in captivity the Peshwa Baji Rao II was born,

Khande Rao died in 1780 A.D. and after six months a posthumous child was born, who succeeded him as Anand Rao II. A period of distraction then followed for Dhar and it was subjected to a continued spoliation by Sindhia and Holkar, and was saved from utter ruin by the courage and skill of the heroic Maina Bai, wife of Anand Rao II and adoptive mother of Ramchandra Rao Pawar, who entered into a treaty with

the British Government in 1819 A.D., thus securing British protection and through them restoration of the lost territories of Dhar. Ramchandra Rao died in 1833 A.D. and his wife Annapurna Bai adopted Malhar Rao, a son of Yashwant Rao of Malthan (Deccan), who succeeded as Yashwant Rao II. He made many improvements by introducing a systematic survey and settlement and a number of economic reforms. He was famous for his piety, generosity and love of learning. He died in 1857 A.D. and his half-brother succeeded him as Anand Rao III. Being a boy of tender age, he was quite unable to cope with the torrent of the Mutiny and dissatisfaction which had spread over the whole country. The Bilaities and Makranies raised the standard of revolt and held the fort for sometime in their possession, till it was taken by the Mhow Column under General Stewart on October 25th, 1857 A.D. This mutinous spirit on the part of the State troops led to the confiscation of the State on 19th January 1858 A.D., but was again restored to the Chief on 1st May 1860 A.D. with the exception of the Bersia *pargana*. The State continued under British supervision till 1st October 1864 A.D. when the Raja was invested with powers. During his rule many administrative reforms were introduced, and the revenue of the State rose from 5 to 9 lacs. His loyalty was recognised by the grant of a *sanad* awarding him the right of adoption in 1862 A.D.; while on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 A.D., he was granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction, and was created a K.C.S.I., and in 1883 A.D. a C.I.E. was conferred upon him.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Pawar, died on the 15th July 1898 A.D. He was a good administrator, kind and considerate to his subjects,—of him the people say: “He was short of stature but large of heart,” and, indeed, no truer thing could be said of him. He was succeeded by his nephew, Bhagoji Rao Pawar, whom he adopted a year previous to his death, under the name of Udaji Rao Pawar.

He was born on the 30th September 1886 A.D. and soon after his succession was sent to the Daly College, Indore; where he received good education till August 1903 A.D. He was invested with ruling powers of his State on the 6th December 1907 A.D.

Since His Highness has assumed the reins of Government, the State has been showing a marked and steady progress in every branch of the administration. Of an amiable and generous disposition, His Highness is very hospitable and liberally contributes to all works of improvement and charity. He is an able administrator, an enthusiastic sportsman, a keen Shikari, an excellent rider and a great lover of horses. He is a bright young scion of the ancient Pawar Family, who, remarkable as he is for his steadfastness of purpose, has always maintained the traditional loyalty of the House when occasion demanded.

The State has an area of 1,775 square miles and a population according to the Census of 1911 A.D. of 1,54,070 souls. The gross revenue of the State is 11 lacs. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other state; on the other hand it receives tribute from its feudatories numbering 22 of whom 13 are guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias, and the remaining 9 are unguaranteed Thakurs.

His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Saheb Pawar Bahadur, is the present Chief of Dhar and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



Devare & Co. Bombay.

CAPTAIN H. H. NAWAB MUHMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

NAWAB OF JAORA.

Jaora.

JAORA is a treaty State in the Malwa Agency of Central India. The rulers are called Nawabs. The State was founded by Abdul Gafur Khan, the grandson of Abdul Majid Khan, who came to India during the reign of Mahammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi (1719-43 A.D.). Abdul Gafur Khan was a man of fortune. He rose to prominence under Amir Khan, the leader of the Pendharees and founder of the Tonk state. He took part in the dispute that arose after the death of Yashwant Rao Holkar regarding the succession of Malhar Rao. After the battle of Mahidpur in 1817 A.D., in which Holkar's army was defeated, Gafur Khan offered his submission to the British, who, on the conclusion of the treaty of Mandasor on 6th January 1818 A.D. guaranteed to him the possession of Jaora and other five *tahsils*, on condition that he and his heirs should maintain a body of 600 horse to co-operate with the British forces. Gafur Khan died in 1825 A.D. leaving an infant son, Ghaus Mahamad Khan, who was recognised as the Nawab of Jaora by the Holkar Durbar on receiving a *nazarana* of two lacs of rupees.

Ghaus Mahamad Khan was an efficient ruler and a loyal friend of the British. He rendered most important services to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. for which his yearly contribution payable to Government was reduced and an increase of two guns was made in his salute. In 1862 A.D. he received a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State in accordance with Mahomedan law and custom. He was a very popular ruler and was respected by his subjects, as well as by the British Government. He died in 1865 A.D. and was succeeded by his only son, Ismail Khan, who ruled from 1865-95 A.D. He, like his predecessor, was most loyal to British Government.

Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, was born on 17th January 1883 A.D. and was installed on the 29th July 1895 A.D. by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He joined the Daly College at Indore, where he remained till 1899 A.D. The administration of the State was ably conducted by the minister, Yar Mahamad Khan, whose name and good work will be ever remembered by the people of Jaora. The young Nawab was granted full powers of administration in March 1903 A.D. His Highness is taking keen interest in the administration of the State and conducting it on a progressive and constitutional line. In April 1911 A.D. His Highness has formed a State-Council under his own presidency, composed of five members, to consider and dispose of all important matters of the State. As a mark of appreciation the Nawab Saheb has received the Honorary Captaincy in the British Army.

The State has an area of about 568 square miles and a population of 75,000 souls. The annual gross revenue, based on the last five years average, is Rs. 6,50,000.

Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-daula Nawab Mahammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat-i-Jang, Nawab of Jaora, enjoys a salute of 13 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAI SINGH.
RAJA OF JHABUA.

Jhabua.

JHABUA is a guaranteed chiefship under the Bhopawar Agency, Central India. The State takes its name Jhabua from the chief town, which was founded by Jhabbu Naik, who was a notorious freebooter in the sixteenth century. The rulers of Jhabua are Rathor Rajputs, descended from Bir Singh, fifth son of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur state in Rajputana. This branch of the family rose to favour at Delhi and acquired Badnawar in Malwa as a fief in 1584 A.D. Kesho Das, son of Bhim Singh, who then held Badnawar, was in the service of Prince Salim, who, on his accession as Emperor Jahangir employed him to subdue the turbulent freebooters of Malwa. After suppressing them, Kesho Das obtained possession of their lands. In 1607 A.D. he was invested with the insignia of nobility by the Emperor, but died the same year, poisoned by his son and heir. From this time the State was subjected to much internal disturbance and the confusion was greatly increased by the invasion of the Mahrattas on Malwa in 1722 A.D. The next year the state came under the management of Holkar during the minority of the Chief. In 1770 A.D. the revenues were merely nominal owing principally to Mahratta oppression, though singularly enough, Holkar left the collection and payment of the *Chauth* which was his due, to the Jhabua State.

During the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm, the State was guaranteed to the family of Kesho Das. Raja Gopal Das (1840-94 A.D.) rendered good service in assisting the fugitives from Bhopawar during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., in recognition of which he was presented with a *Khilat* of rupees 12,500. In 1865 A.D., however, he permitted a prisoner, confined under suspicion of theft, to be mutilated, for which a fine of rupees 10,000 was imposed, and his salute was discontinued for one year.

The present Chief, Udai Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1894 A.D. and was invested with administrative powers in 1898 A.D.

The Raja maintains a small military force and pays rupees 1,474 towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

The area of the State is 1,336 square miles with a population of 80,889, principally Bhils.

The Ruler of Jhabua, His Highness Raja Udai Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to be received in a separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.



RAO BAHADUR DURJAN SAL SINGH.
RAO OF KHILCHIPUR.

Khilachipur.

KHILACHIPUR is a small mediatised chiefship in Central India under the Bhopal Political Agency. The State was founded in 1544 A.D. by Diwan Ugrasen, who was forced by family dissensions to migrate from Khichi, capital of Gangron. Formerly the Chief of Khilachipur bore the title of Diwan. In 1873 A.D., Diwan Amar Singh received the hereditary title of 'Rao Bahadur' from the British Government. Since then the Chiefs of Khilachipur are styled as Rao Bahadurs.

The name of the present Chief is Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singhji, who succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Bhawani Singh, in the year 1908 A.D. He was born on the 26th August 1897 A.D. and is now about fourteen years old. He is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, where he is making good progress. The Chief belongs to Khichi sub-section of the Chowhan clan of Rajputs. He is affianced to the 3rd daughter of His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sailana, Central India.

The area of the State is 273 square miles and the population is 40,069 souls according to the latest census of 1911 A.D. The average gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,33,605.

The Chief of Khilachipur bears the hereditary title of 'Rao Bahadur' and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



RAJA SAHEB OF NAGOD.

Nagod.

NAGOD is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. The chiefs of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, who migrated into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and in the seventh century drove away the Gaharwars and established their sway over the tract lying between Mahoba and Mau. In the ninth century these Parihar Rajputs became subordinate to the great Chandel clan and migrated still farther eastward into Baghelkhand. In 1478 A.D. Raja Bhoja obtained Unchehra, which he made his own capital and which remained so until 1720 A.D., when Raja Chain Singh moved his capital to Nagod. Later on the Parihars practically lost all their possessions to the Bundelas and Baghelas; and Nagod with a small territory was preserved as the remnant of the old Parihar rule only by submitting to their adversaries.

When the British became paramount after the treaty of Bassein (1802 A.D.), Nagod was held to be the tributary to Panna and was included in the *sanad* granted to that state in 1807 A.D. In recognition, however, of the fact that the territory had been in the possession of the family before the establishment of Chhatra Sal's power and had continued to be independent throughout the supremacy of the Bundelas and of Ali-Bahadur, a separate *sanad* was granted to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809 A.D. confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 A.D. by his son, Balbhadra Singh, who was deposed in 1831 A.D. for murdering his brother. His successor Raghavendra Singh, who was then a minor, received powers in 1838 A.D. and obtained a new *sanad*, succession dues to the value of Rs. 8,000 being paid to the British Government. He involved the State in debt, and it was placed under British management in 1844 A.D.

In the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. the chief behaved most loyally in assisting Europeans and in recognition of these services received a grant of eleven villages, now forming the *pargana* of Dhanwahi, which had belonged to the confiscated state of Bijai Raghogarh. In 1862 A.D. he received a *sanad* of adoption and in 1865 A.D. again assumed management till his death in 1874 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, the present chief, Raja Jadvendra Singh, who was then nineteen. The Raja began to exercise powers in 1882 A.D. but was deprived of them in 1894 A.D. for mismanagement and retired to Benares, where he lived as a recluse for ten years refusing all inducement to return. In August 1904 A.D., however, he agreed to accept an allowance and to reside at Satna. The State is being managed by the Political Agent assisted by a Diwan.

The area of the State is about 501 square miles with a population of 67,092. The total revenue is Rs. 1,70,000.

The Chief of the State has the title of Raja and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA ARJUN SINGH BAHADUR.
RAJA OF NARSINGARH.

Narsingarh.

THE State of Narsingarh is one of the mediatised and guaranteed chiefships of the Central India Agency under the Political Agent in Bhopal, lying in the division of Malwa known as Umatwara. It is bounded on the north by Rajgarh, Khilachipur and Indore, on the south by Gwalior and Bhopal, on the east by Maksudangarh (Gwalior) and Bhopal, and on the west by Gwalior and Dewas.

The Chiefs of Narsingarh like those of Rajgarh are Umat Rajputs, descended from Umar Singh or Umaji. They belong to the Parmar or Pawar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. Udaji and Dudaji were two brothers who flourished in the time of the Emperor Akbar. They were celebrated warriors and had shown their courage and bravery to the Mogul court. Dudaji, the younger brother, had joined the Delhi Imperial Service in the invasion of the fort of Gagrion; and his services were greatly appreciated by the Emperor, who conferred upon him the title of Diwan and granted him a *sanad*. From that time Rawat Udaji and Diwan Dudaji ruled conjointly. Dudaji used to attend the Imperial Court at Delhi and had an access to the Emperor. Rawat Udaji died in 1638, A.D. while Dudaji was at Delhi. He was followed by Chhatar Singh, his nephew, on the *gadi*. Dudaji with the permission of the Emperor Shah Jahan proceeded to his capital, and took possession of the State, and gave a fixed allowance to Chhatar Singh. Dudaji was killed in a battle at Ujjain and was succeeded by Hate Singh, and after him, by his son, Ajab Singh, who lost his life in the battle of Nalkhera in 1668 A.D. His son, Parashram, succeeded him at Patan. Chhatar Singh, who was the rightful owner of half of the estate, soon after died, leaving a son, Rawat Mohan Singh, who transferred his capital to Rajgarh. Parashram, the descendant of Dudaji, and Mohan Singh, the descendant of Udaji, both were powerful and influential persons in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who recognised both as joint rulers of the State and granted a *sanad* in their names. But they did not pull on well, and in 1681 A.D. Rawat Mohan Singh requested Parashram to divide the State in equal parts, which was accordingly done. Parashram thus became the chief of Narsingarh, and Mohan Singh became the ruler of Rajgarh. The rulers of Narsingarh being descended from Dudaji are called "Dadawats," and those of Rajgarh being descended from Udaji are known as "Udawats".

Sobhag Singh, the sixth in descent from Parashram, was the ruler of Narsingarh during the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm. He was succeeded by Hanmant Singh in 1827 A.D. H. H. Raja Hanmant Singh's grandson, Raja Pratap Singh, went to England in 1887 A.D. and there had the honour of an audience with Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The University of Edinburgh honoured him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He died in 1890 A.D. and was succeeded by his uncle, Mehtab Singh, who was an energetic ruler. He died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by Raja Arjun Singh.

H. H. Raja Arjun Singhji Saheb Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 1st day of Magh Samvat 1943 corresponding with January 10th, 1887, and succeeded the late Raja Mehtab Singh Saheb in 1896 A.D. being formally installed on the *gadi* on the 6th January 1897 A.D. by the Hon'ble Colonel Sir David Barr, the then Agent to

Governor-General in Central India. As His Highness was then only 10 years old a long minority ensued, and the State was during a period of about 13 years (1896-1908 A.D.) administered by the Political Agent in Bhopal through a Superintendent.

His Highness received during this period education and training, best calculated to fit him for discharging with ability the high duties of his exalted position and after a distinguished career at the Mayo College and the Imperial Cadet Corps, was invested with full ruling powers in his State on the 11th March 1909 A.D. The Hon'ble Colonel H. Daly, the Agent to Governor-General in Central India, who had specially come to perform the interesting ceremony, in the course of his speech on the occasion observed:—

"It is now a little more than 12 years since Your Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by that good friend of Central India, my distinguished predecessor, Sir David Barr. In the records of the ceremony on that occasion and in the papers connected with your selection for the Chiefship, I find that, even at your then early age, a confident hope was entertained that your character and conduct would fully justify that selection. Looking back now upon your school career, upon your service with the Imperial Cadet Corps, and specially upon the manner in which, during the past year, you have studied to qualify yourself for your duties and responsibilities, and to acquire a direct personal knowledge of your State, and your subjects it is a great pleasure to your friends to feel how amply the hopes of your first boyhood have been fulfilled. We believe that the record of the coming years will show that you yield to none in devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and in the earnest desire to rule for the happiness and advantage of those who are committed to your charge."

His Highness Raja Arjun Singh has, since his investiture with full ruling powers, carried on the administration of the State personally. That he has amply fulfilled the expectations of Supreme Government is evident from the recent orders of the Government of India conferring plenary powers in the criminal cases upon His Highness.

His Highness is even at this early period of his career showing signs of being a just and benevolent ruler, and is ever indefatigable in devising means to make his State prosperous and his subjects happy and contented.

A son and heir was born to His Highness in September 1909 A.D. The Prince who is named Maharaj Kunwar Vikram Singhji is now two years old.

The State has an area of 734 square miles and the population of 1,09,854 souls according to the latest Census. The gross total revenue of the State is about six lacs of rupees.

The present Chief of Narsingarh, His Highness Raja Arjun Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. THE RAJA SAHEB OF MAIHAR.

Maihar.

THIS State was originally a dependency of Rewah. In the year 1708 A.D. Maharaj Hirdasah, the eldest son of Raja Chhatra Sal of Panna, conquered Maihar and incorporated it with his own state. In the year 1770 A.D. the Maihar State was granted as *jahagir* to Thakur Beni Singh Hazuri, who was one of the nobles of the Panna Durbar. He in turn left the management of the *jahagir* to his son, Thakur Durjan Singh, and died in the battle of Gathowra in the year 1788 A.D.

On the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed in his possession on his executing a deed of allegiance in 1806 A.D.; and about the year 1814 A.D. a revised *sanad* was given to him. On the death of Thakur Durjan Singh in 1826 A.D., the State was divided between his two sons, Thakur Bisan Singh and Thakur Prag Das, the former receiving the district of Maihar, and the latter that of Bijai-Raghogarh. The State of Bijai-Raghogarh was confiscated in the year 1858 A.D. on account of the disloyal conduct of its chief, Sarju Prasad, son of Prag Das.

Bisan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request, the Maihar State was taken under British management in the year 1846 A.D. when an agreement was taken from him. Bisan Singh died in 1850 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Mohan Prasad, who died in 1852 A.D. leaving a son, Thakur Raghubir Singh, then about 7 years of age. A promise was given to the young Chief that the State would be restored to his management, if he proved himself fit to be entrusted with the administration. In the meantime, a British officer was deputed to Maihar for the management of the State, and to instruct the young Chief in his duties.

The State was restored to Thakur Raghubir Singh in the year 1865 A.D. He was a man of wonderful genius, and administered his State so well, that the British Government was pleased to confer on him the hereditary title of 'Raja' in the year 1869 A.D., and a salute of 9 guns was also bestowed upon him in 1877 A.D. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. In his time the State prospered in every way. Notwithstanding the grants of *jahagirs* of nearly 20,000 rupees, the revenue increased from 6,200 to nearly a lac of rupees. Almost all the boundary disputes were settled. After a prosperous reign of 43 years, Raja Raghubir Singh breathed his last at Benares on the 4th March 1908 A.D. leaving behind him three sons, Jadubir Singh, Ranadhir Singh and Brajbir Singh, of whom the eldest son, Kumar Jadubir Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the 17th June 1908 A.D., but, unfortunately, after a short reign of 2 years he died on the 18th July 1910 A.D. without any issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Kumar Ranadhir Singh, the present Raja, on the 7th July 1911 A.D.

The area of Maihar is about 425 square miles, the population 73,021, and the annual revenue about a lac of rupees.



Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA MAHENDRA SAWAI SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
MAHARAJA OF ORCHHA.

Orchha.

ORCHHA, which is also called Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela states, the only one in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. Of all its rulers, Bir Singh Deo (1605 to 1625 A.D.) is the most famous. He was a man of strong personality and without scruples. He was not only a great warrior but a mighty builder, and has left many monuments of his rule at Orchha. He acquired large territories and immense wealth. His son, Pahar Singh, was granted the *jahagir* of Orchha by the Emperor Shaha Jahan with the hope that he may put down the ravages of Champat Rai, a powerful Bundela chief. Pahar Singh was followed by Sujan Singh (1653 A.D.-1672 A.D.), Indramani (1672 A.D.-1675 A.D.), Jaswant Singh (1675 A.D.-1684 A.D.), and Bhagwant Singh (1684 A.D.-1689 A.D.). These chiefs served the Mogul Emperors loyally. During the time of Maharaja Udit Singh (1689 A.D.-1735 A.D.), the Mahrattas commenced operations in Bundelkhand. In 1729 A.D. Chhatra Sal called in the Peshwas to his assistance, and much territory formerly belonging to the Bundelas was lost to the Mahrattas. His son, Prithwi Singh, was so much reduced that he practically held the town of Orchha only, but never acknowledged the supremacy of the Marhattas. His successor, Sanwant Singh (1752-65 A.D.), received the title of "Mahendra" from Alamgir II.

When the British entered Bundelkhand in 1812 A.D. Raja Bikramajit Mahendra was the ruling chief. A treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was made with him. He died in 1834 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh, his son, Dharmpal, having pre-deceased without issue. Tej Singh died in 1842 A.D. having adopted previously his cousin's son, Sujan Singh. This succession was disputed by Larrai Ranee, widow of Dharmpal, and serious disturbances ensued. These were settled by the appointment of the Larrai Ranee as Regent during Sujan Singh's minority. Sujan Singh died in 1854 A.D. after coming of age, and Hamir Singh, a collateral relative succeeded him, the Larrai Ranee continuing to act as Regent until her death in 1868 A.D., when the State devolved upon Hamir Singh, the late chief. Tehri under Larrai Ranee's management rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. As a reward for these services a tribute of Rs. 3,000 was remitted.

Hamir Singh received the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. He died in 1874 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, the present Chief. In recognition of his administrative ability, the Government of India have conferred on him the titles of G.C.I.E. and G.C.S.I.

The area of the Orchha State is 2,080 square miles with a population of 3,21,634 souls. The State has a normal revenue of seven lacs exclusive of income of *jahagir*.

The ruler of the State, His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Mahendra Sawai Bahadur G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., receives a salute of 17 guns, 2 being his personal honour.



Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA MAHENDRA JADVENDRA SINGH.

MAHARAJA OF PANNA.

Panna.

THE Panna chiefs are Bundela Rajputs descended from the Orchha house. After the revolt and subsequent death of Raja Jujhar Singh of Orchha in 1635 A.D., the whole of Bundelkhand was plunged into anarchy. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, Champat Raj, a grandson of Udit Singh, the brother of Madhukar of Orchha, commenced harassing the Moguls in every possible way, and finally established himself as the recognised leader of the Bundela cause. He is supposed to be the founder of the Bundela power in Bundelkhand. He fell into disfavour of Aurangzeb, the Emperor of Delhi, and committed suicide in order to escape capture and dishonour.

His son, Chhatra Sal, though only a youth, carried on his father's work, and acting more systematically, rapidly acquired possession of the territory east of the Dhasan river, even extending his operations into the country round Gwalior and Eastern Malwa. By 1671 A.D. he was virtually ruler of all Bundelkhand. His dominions extended from Banda in the north to Jubbulpur in the south, and from Rewa in the east to the Betwa river in the west. Orchha and Datia, however, were held by other chiefs of the same clan. Chhatra Sal's first capital was Kalinjar, always the key to this region from the earliest days. After he had consolidated his power, he moved, in 1675 A.D., to Panna, which at various periods shared with Chhatrapur and Jaitpur the honour of being his residence. The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D. gave him increased opportunities for strengthening his position, of which he took every advantage. In 1729 A.D. Emperor Mahammad Shah sent Mahammad Khan Bangash into Bundelkhand to check his growing power; and Chhatra Sal was driven from Jaitpur. Reduced to extremities, he appealed for assistance to Peshwa Bajirao I, who at once responded, and Mahammad Khan Bangash, after a siege of 6 months, was expelled by the allies from Jaitpur. In 1731 A.D. Chhatra Sal divided his vast possessions. The largest share valued at 39 lacs annually, which included Panna, fell to Hirde Sah, his eldest son; the second, in Sagour district, valued at 32 lacs, was granted to the Peshwa in return of his services; the third, including Jaitpur, valued at 31 lacs, went to his third son, Jagat Raj, while numerous smaller grants were made to other vassals. Chhatra Sal died about 1732 A.D. at the age of eighty-nine, leaving 22 legitimate and 30 illegitimate sons, whose descendants now hold Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Sarila, Jaso, Jigni and Lugasi.

Hirde Sah, the eldest son of Maharaja Chhatra Sal, succeeded his father as the ruler of Bundelkhand in 1732 A.D. He established his capital at Panna, and the State may be said to reckon its existence as a separate chiefship from this date. He died in 1739 A.D. and was succeeded by Sabha Singh, in whose time the famous diamond mines were first worked. He was followed by Aman Singh (1752-58 A.D.), Hindupat (1758-77 A.D.) and Anirudha (1777-79 A.D.). The last named ruler being a minor, the State was left in charge of Beni Hazuri and Khemraj Chaube. The jealousies of these two officers plunged the State into a civil war, which resulted in the reduction of the area of Panna State and creation of three new States, Maihar, Paldeo and Chhatarpur. Ultimately Dhokal Singh was able to establish himself on the *gadi* in 1785 A.D. During his rule, Bundelkhand became an easy prey to the Gosain leader,

Himmat Bahadur, and his confederate, Ali Bahadur, grandson of Peshwa Bajirao I. Ali Bahadur assumed suzerainty over Bundelkhand and granted *sanad* to Bundela chiefs including Dhokal Singh. Kishor Singh succeeded Dhokal Singh in the year 1798 A.D. and acknowledged British supremacy. He was reinstated and confirmed in his possessions by *sanads* granted in 1807 and 1811 A.D. He was succeeded by Harbans Rai (1840-49 A.D.) and Nripat Singh (1849-70 A.D.). During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. the Raja assisted the British in holding the fort of Kalinjar and clearing Damoh district of rebels. For these good services he was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000 and the Simaria *pargana*; and in 1869 A.D. he received the grant of the personal title of 'Mahendra,' which was made hereditary in 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by Rudra Pratap Singh (1880-93 A.D.), who was made a K.C.S.I. in 1876 A.D. and received an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal honour in 1877 A.D. This chief was succeeded by his brother, Lokpal Singh (1893-97 A.D.), who was followed by Madho Singh. The latter was deposed in 1902 A.D. for his complicity in the murder of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh. The present Chief, Maharaja Jadvendra Singh, son of Rao Raja Khuman Singh, was born in 1893 A.D. and is now being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Panna is famous for its diamond mines. The State area is 2,492 square miles and its population is 1,92,286; the total revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Panna bears the titles of 'His Highness' and 'Maharaja Mahendra' and receives a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR BENI SINGH, K.C.I.E.
RAJA OF RAJGARH.

Rajgarh.

THE Rajgarh chiefs belong to a very ancient family and are said to have descended from the great Vikramaditya, King of Ujjain, who established his own era, which is still current in Northern India and is known as "Samvat" year.

One of the ancestors, Umarji or Umaji, founded the famous fort of Umarkote in Sindh and after him was named the present territory of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, which is still known as "Umatwara." About the year 1681 A.D. when Mohan Singh was the ruler of Umatwara, Diwan Parashram induced the chief to divide the country, and the old Umatwara was made into two States known as Rajgarh and Narsingarh.

Rawat Moti Singh, the seventh in descent, was a wise ruler, who sided with the British in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and, for his services, gained the honour of the hereditary salute of 11 guns. He was succeeded in 1880 A.D. by Rawat Bakhtawar Singh, who ruled the State only for two years and died in 1882 A.D. He was a man of ability and of commanding appearance, and is still remembered for his generosity and love of justice. He was succeeded by his son, Bal Bahadur Singh, who managed the State affairs very satisfactorily. In 1885 A.D. during the viceroyalty of H. E. the late Marquis of Dufferin, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on Rawat Bal Bahadur Singh, who died on the 19th January 1902 A.D. without issue. Beni Singh, his uncle, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him to the chiefship of Rajgarh.

H. H. Raja Beni Singh, the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1902 A.D. Since His Highness assumed the reins of the administration, the State has made good progress in every branch. All the existing institutions in the Rajgarh State are the outcome of the enlightened rule of the present Chief, who takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and personally looks after the administration.

Raja Beni Singh attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903 A.D. and received the gold medal. He was presented in 1905 A.D. to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Government of India conferred upon the Chief the insignia of K.C.I.E., in 1908 A.D.

The State has an area of 962 square miles and a population according to the census of 1911 A.D. of 1,27,293 souls. The income of the State including the *jahagir* is about 6½ lacs of rupees.

The present Chief of Rajgarh, His Highness Raja Rawat Sir Beni Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E., enjoys full administrative powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



Dezore & Co., Bombay.

CAPT. H. H. RAJA SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I.

RAJA OF RUTLAM

Rutlam.

THE Rulers of Rutlam are Rathor Rajputs and are directly descended from the Jodhapur family. The common ancestor was Udai Singh whose grandson, Mahesh Das, assisted Shah Jahan in the capture of Dowlatabad. Mahesh Das's son, Ratan Singh, displayed daring courage in arresting the destructive course of a wild (*mast*) elephant in the populous streets of Delhi. His conspicuous services against the Persians in Khorasan and in quelling the rebellion raised by Uzbeks at Kandhar were rewarded by the Emperor by assigning him twelve districts in Malwa. Thus Ratan Singh became the founder of the Rutlam State which he ruled from 1637 to 1647 A.D. This assignment was commuted to a free grant to his successors when Ratan Singh was killed in a battle fighting in support of Shah Jahan against Aurangzeb. Ratan Singh's eldest son, Ram Singh, was superseded by a younger but bolder son, Chhatra Sal, who succeeded at Rutlam, while Ram Singh became chief of Sailana. A dispute between the descendants of Chhatra Sal, led to further disturbances in the State; and his two grandsons, Man Singh and Jai Singh, became chiefs of Rutlam and Sailana States respectively in the year 1709 A.D.

Parbat Singh was the fourth in descent from Man Singh, in whose favour Sir John Malcolm mediated with Dowlat Rao Sindhia in 1818 A.D. Parbat Singh died without issue, and was under a special arrangement succeeded by Balwant Singh, a cousin of the Chief of Salumbar. Balwant Singh died in 1857 A.D. having done good service to the British Government, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bahram Singh, who received a dress of honour from Government in recognition of his father's services in the critical days of the Mutiny.

Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., is the present ruler of Rutlam. His Highness succeeded his father, Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., to the *gadi* in 1893 A.D. and was invested with ruling powers, in 1898 A.D. His Highness Sir Sajjan Singh is a very popular ruler. The following is a happy characterization of His Highness by the highest political authority in Central India, who recently visited Rutlam State:—

“In His Highness we all recognise the best type of a Rajput gentleman, as high a type as can be found, a thorough sportsman who has never failed to play the game, a capable ruler who works steadily and unostentatiously for the good of his people, a loyal chief second to none in devotion to the Crown, and a brave soldier who, if occasion arose, would not hesitate to show, in the cause of the King-Emperor, the same splendid valour and self-sacrifice that won for his great ancestor, Ratan Singh, undying glory on the fatal field of Fatehabad.”

The Rutlam State comprises an area of 1,130 square miles with a population of 85,000 souls. The revenue of the State is Rs. 9,00,000. It is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa political charge of the Central India Agency.

Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh K. C. S. I. is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. RAJA SIR JASWANT SINGH, K.C.I.E.
RAJA OF SAILANA.

Sailana.

SAILANA is one of the mediatised states of the Central India Agency, under the Political Agent in Malwa. The State is called after the capital town which stands at the foot (*anana*=mouth) of the hills (*shaila*), whence it derives its name "Shailanana" or modern Sailana. Scattered portions of Sailana touch the Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Jaora, Banswara and Kushalgarh states, of which the last two are in Rajputana.

The chiefs of Sailana are Rathor Rajputs of the Ratanavat branch, an offshoot of the Rutlam house, and till 1730 A.D., Sailana formed a part of Rutlam. In that year, Jai Singh, a great grandson of Ratan Singh the founder of Rutlam, started an independent State, of which Raoti was the capital. In 1736 A.D. he built the present capital of Sailana. During the settlement of Malwa in 1819 A.D. Raja Lachhman Singh received, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, an agreement on behalf of Daulat Rao Sindhia, by which all interference in the administration of the State by the Gwalior Durbar was prohibited and he was secured in his possessions on payment of a tribute of Rs. 23,000. The payment of this tribute was transferred to the British in 1860 A.D. From 1850 A.D. chief Dule Singh being a minor, the State was administered by the British authorities, but during the disturbances of 1857 A.D. it was entrusted to the late chief's widow, who rendered good service. In 1881 A.D. the State abandoned all transit duties on salt, receiving annually from the British Government one hundred maunds of salt free of all costs. In 1883 A.D., however, this compensation was commuted to an annual cash payment of Rs. 412-8-0.

The present Chief, Raja Jaswant Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1895 A.D. He has done much to improve the financial condition of the State though the famine of 1899-1900 A.D. caused fresh embarrassment. He received the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1901 A.D. and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1904 A.D. The territory, as is usual in Rajput holdings, has been alienated to a considerable extent, ten of the Jahagirdars being Rathor Rajputs connected with the ruling family. For administrative purposes the State is divided into four sections, the chief town and its environs, and the districts of Bhilpank, Bangrod, and Raoti. The Chief administers the State with the help of a Diwan, and in civil matters has complete control. In criminal cases he exercises the powers of a Sessions Court, but submits for confirmation, to the Agent to the Governor-General, all sentences of transportation, imprisonment for life or capital punishment. The State forces consist of 162 regular cavalry, who form the Chief's body-guard, 278 irregular infantry, five guns and 15 gunners.

The State has an area of about 450 square miles and a population of 25,731 souls. The normal revenue of the State is about one lac and a half.

His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh K.C.I.E. enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAM SINGH.

RAJA OF SITAMAU.

Sitamau.

THE chiefs of Sitamau are Rathor Rajputs connected with the Rutlam family, and the early history of this branch of the clan is that of the Rutlam state. They are descended from Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhapur (1584-95 A.D.). His grandson, Mahesh Das, entered the Imperial army in 1634 A.D. and secured a *mansab* from the Mogul Emperor. He was a dutiful son and had great affection for his parents. He proceeded with his mother on pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Omkar on the Narmada. On the way, his mother fell seriously ill and died at Sitamau, a small village, then held by the Bhumias of that place. Mahesh Das asked the Bhumias for a piece of ground to perform the funeral rites and erect a cenotaph to his mother. The Bhumias refused the request, and Mahesh Das had to purchase a plot of land, where he built a memorial to his mother. Mahesh Das revenged himself on the Bhumias, and took Sitamau under his possession. He afterwards rose to great distinction in the Imperial army.

Ratan Singh, the eldest son of Mahesh Das, succeeded to the possession of his father in 1644 A.D. He distinguished himself at the Court of Delhi by his bravery, and received *jahagirs* in Malwa from the Emperor, of which Sitamau formed a part. Ratan Singh fell in the battle of Fatehabad near Ujjain in 1658 A.D. fighting with great valour. He was succeeded by Ram Singh, who died at Daulatabad in 1682 A.D. and was followed by his eldest son, Shiv Singh, who ruled for only two years.

After the death of Shiv Singh, Keshav Das succeeded to the *gadi* of Rutlam; but he established his capital at Sitamau in 1695 A.D. perceiving the natural advantages which the situation of the town possessed. In fact, he is the founder of the Sitamau State, where he ruled till 1748 A.D. He was followed by Gaj Singh (1748-52 A.D.), Fatteh Singh (1752-1802 A.D.), and Raj Singh (1802-67 A.D.). During this period, the Mahrattas established their sway in this part of Malwa and exacted large tributes from the chiefs of Sitamau. In 1820 A.D. at the advent of the British, an agreement was made between Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau, by which the latter was confirmed in the possession of his territory, on payment of tribute to the Gwalior Durbar under the British guarantee.

Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau ruled for 63 years, and remained faithful to the British Crown during the trying times of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. In recognition of his fidelity and friendship, a *khulat* of Rs. 2,000 was presented to him. He was an able ruler noted for his philanthropy and charity. He died in 1867 A.D. and was succeeded by Raja Bhawani Singh (1867-85 A.D.), Bahadur Singh (1885-99 A.D.), and Shardul Singh (1899-1900 A.D.). The last named ruler left no heir; and the Government of India selected the present Chief, Ram Singh, to succeed him, who was invested with ruling powers on the 28th of February 1905 A.D.

The area of the State is 350 square miles with a population of 23,863 persons and the total revenue of three lacs, which includes *khalsa*, *jahagir* and *muaffi*.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIJAI SINGH.
RAJA OF SHIVPUR-BARODA.

Shivpur-Baroda.

SHIVPUR-BARODA is a *jahagir* under the Gwalior state, and lies in the Shivpur district. The family of the Rajas of Shivpur-Baroda is very ancient and traces its descent from the Gaurs, the ancient rulers of Bengal. Maharaja Tilokchand was one of the most celebrated kings of this dynasty, and was married to the sister of Raja Bhartrihari, King of Ujjain. In 1280 A.D. one of his descendants, Raja Bachh Raj, came to Ajmer and showed his bravery and exploits to the Hindu Emperor of Delhi, Raja Prithwi Raj Chawan, who appreciated them by conferring lands in *inam*, including the territory lying between the rivers Parvati and Kunti, and by giving his daughter in marriage to him.

Raja Gopal Das, ninth in descent, rose to prominence in the time of Humayun and was given the command of his Imperial forces. He won the battle of Thatta Bhakkar by his own prowess, and received a *mansab* of seven thousand and other honours. Emperor Shaha Jahan favoured Raja Manohar Das with a *sanad* of Shivpur-Baroda, with twelve hundred villages for its support. The *jahagir* of Shivpur was enjoyed by his descendants till 1809 A.D., when Raja Radhika Das was forcibly driven away by Daulat Rao Sindhia, and the estate was assigned to his General Jean Baptiste Filose. Radhika Das was allowed to retain a portion of his estate and to live at Baroda, a town about 12 miles south of Shivpur. Raja Balwant Singh succeeded his father and managed his *jahagir* till his death, which took place in 1865 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Bijai Singh, who is the present ruler of Shivpur-Baroda. He has been managing his affairs with credit and has two sons, who have received a good education.

The area of this estate is 308 square miles containing 37,443 inhabitants. The income is estimated to be about 45,000 Rupees per annum.



NAWAB MAHAMAD HYDER ALI KHAN.
NAWAB OF HAIDARGARH BASODA.

Haidargarh-Basoda.

HAIDARGARH is the name of the small State of Basoda under the Bhopal Political Agency, and is one of the guaranteed states under the direct control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The founder of this small State was Nawab Diler Khan, an Afgan, who came to India in 1713 A.D. and made his fortune by acquiring some territory from the Rajput princes, who were quarrelling with each other. He died in 1732 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Mahammad Izzat Khan, as Nawab of Kurwai, Mahamadgarh, and Basoda. But he did not pull on well with his younger brother, Mahammad Ahsan Ulla Khan, and the territory was divided between the two brothers. Mahammadgarh and Basoda came to the share of Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan, while Kurwai went into the possession of Nawab Mahammad Izzat Khan. Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan again distributed his share between his two sons, and Mahammadgarh and Basoda thus became two separate chiefships.

Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan died in 1790 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Waka Ulla Khan, who ruled the State for five years, and died in 1795 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Asud Ali Khan, who was then a minor and the State was managed by his mother. After attaining majority, Nawab Asud Ali Khan took the administration into his hands and conducted it ably till his death in 1864 A.D.

He was succeeded by his son, Omar Ali Khan, who was a great author and traveller. He visited India, Arabia, Turkey, England, France, Italy, China, Japan, Burma, Africa and America, and wrote the accounts of his travels in the Urdu language. He generally used to spend 6 months of the year in his State, and 6 months in travelling outside. After a successful career of 32 years, he died on the 7th April 1896 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Mahammad Haidar Ali Khan Bahadur, who is the present ruler of Basoda and who has changed the name of the capital to Haidargarh after his own name. The present Nawab has received good education and training from his father, and particularly in state affairs he was taught to be just and independent and not to be led astray by flatterers. He understands Persian, Urdu, Arabic and Hindi and possesses some knowledge of English. He has acquired an insight into the management of the affairs of his State from his father's time, and is performing his duties efficiently.

The area of the State is about 40 square miles, with a population of 4,897 ; and the income is Rs. 25,427.



H. H. NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN.

NAWAB OF KURWAI.

Kurwai.

KURWAI is one of the mediatised chiefships within the political charge of the British Agent in Bhopal. In the year 1713 A.D. Mahammad Diler Khan, an Afgan adventurer from Tirah, belonging to the Feroz Khel clan, seized Kurwai and some of the surrounding villages. Later on, in return for certain services he was granted 31 *parganas* by the Emperor. Diler Khan is said to have been murdered by Dost Mahammad Khan of Bhopal. The chiefship was, during the decline of the Mogul Empire, equal in size and strength to Bhopal, if not larger, but during the Mahratta period it rapidly declined, although it always remained independent. The assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1783 A.D. specially marked out Kurwai as an object of Mahratta persecution. In 1818 A.D. the State was hard pressed and the Nawab applied to the Political Agent at Bhopal for aid against the Sindhia, which was granted.

Nawab Mahammad Diler Khan was succeeded by his son, Mahammad Izzat Khan, who died in 1753 A.D., having made over the two *parganas* of Basoda and Mahammadgarh to his brother, Ahsan Ullah Khan. Mahammad Izzat Khan was succeeded by Mahammad Hurmat Khan, who died in 1784 A.D. and was succeeded by his second son, Mahammad Akbar Khan, who seized the State and allowed an annuity of Rs. 6,000 to his brother, Iradat Mahammad Khan. Mahammad Akbar Khan died in 1839 A.D. and was followed successively by his sons, Muzaffar Khan (1839-1859 A.D.) and Najaf Khan (1859-1887 A.D.). The latter was a very successful ruler and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns. Nawab Mahammad Najaf Khan died without male issue and his grandson, Munawar Ali Khan, a minor, succeeded him in 1887 A.D. The administration of the State, during his minority, was conducted by his father, Khan Bahadur Mian Mazhar Ali Khan. Munawar Ali Khan was invested with ruling powers in 1892 A.D., but owing to debts exceeding two lacs of rupees, the State soon had to be again taken under management. Nawab Mahammad Munawar Ali Khan died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by his younger brother, Nawab Mahammad Yakub Ali Khan. The latter died in the prime of his life in October 1906 A.D. leaving a son and heir, Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born on the 1st December 1901 A.D. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 15th April 1907 A.D. The State again came under British management, and Rai Sahib Munshi Kedar Nath Bhargava, the Superintendent, conducts the administration under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The State is independent of any other Durbar and pays no tribute to Government or to any other State. The minor Nawab is 10 years old and has been studying in the Daly College, Indore.

The area of this State is 142.3 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1911 A.D. is 18,354, and the revenue is about one lac of rupees.



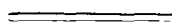
H. H. NAWAB SADDIQ KALU KHAN.
NAWAB OF MAHAMMADGARH.

Mahammadgarh.

MAHAMMADGARH is a petty mediatised State in Central India, in the Bhopal Political Agency. Mahammadgarh was originally included in Kurwai and Basoda. Nawab Mahammad Izzat Khan of Kurwai made over the two *parganas* of Basoda and Mahammadgarh to his brother, Ahsan Ullah Khan, who in 1753 A.D. divided the two *parganas* between his two sons, Baka Ullah Khan and Mahammad Khan; the latter founded the town and State of Mahammadgarh. Nawab Mahammad Khan was succeeded by his grandson, Nawab Ahmad Kalu Khan, and who in return was succeeded by his son, Nawab Hafiz Kalu Khan, who died in 1897 A.D. and his son, Nawab Hatim Kalu Khan, was installed on the *gadi* by the Political Agent in Bhopal in the same year. He continued to occupy the chiefship up to 1909 A.D., when he abdicated in favour of his eldest son. The Government of India accepted his resignation and recognized his son, Nawab Saddiq Kalu Khan, as his successor. The latter was proclaimed Nawab and Chief of Mahammadgarh in a Durbar held by the Political Agent in Bhopal on 1st February 1910 A.D. He is in his 21st year. He received education at the Sehore High School, which he attended till 1910 A.D. On the 20th December, he was sent to Kurwai by the Political Agent in Bhopal to gain an insight into administrative work under the Superintendent, Rai Sahib Munshi Kedar Nath Bhargava, who holds the joint charge of both Kurwai and Mahammadgarh states. The family belongs to the Feroz Khel clan of Pathans.

This State is situated on the Malwa plateau, with an area of about 29 square miles, and according to the latest census has a population of 2,863. Its revenue amounts to about Rs. 15,000. The town of Mahammadgarh, which is the headquarters of the State, is situated in 23°-39' north and 78°-10' east, and lies at the foot of a small hill; it has a population of 758 souls. The State is independent of any other Durbar and pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.

BOMBAY.





RAJE SAHEB FATTEH SINGH *alias* BAPUSAHEB RAJE BHONSLE.
CHIEF OF AKALKOT.

Akalkot.

THE Chief of Akalkot is a Mahratta belonging to the Bhonsle family, and is a first class Sardar of the Deccan. In the beginning of the 17th century A.D. the principality formed part of the territories of the ruling Kings of Ahmednagar. Shiwaji, the celebrated founder of the Mahratta Empire, died in 1680 A.D., leaving behind him a son, Sambhaji, who was captured and slain by his inveterate foe Emperor Aurangzeb in 1689 A.D. His son, Shiwaji, better known as Shahu, was thrown into prison by the Emperor; but immediately after his death in 1707 A.D. the Mahratta prince was restored to liberty by his successor Bahadur Shah. During the absence of Shahu at Delhi, the administration at Satara was carried on by Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram. When she learnt that Shahu was returning to the Deccan to regain his lost patrimony, she made strenuous efforts to oppose him and to keep him out of Satara. On his way to the capital, Shahu was attacked by Sayaji, Patel of Parad, who espoused the cause of Tarabai, and fell upon Shahu with his band of followers. The Patel was defeated and slain in the encounter. His widow threw herself with her three sons on the mercy of Shahu and sought his protection. Naturally of a humane disposition, Shahu was moved with pity at the sight of the innocent and fatherless lads; and expressed his willingness to take Ranoji, the eldest of the three children, with him, and bring him up with fatherly care and affection. This was all that the distressed woman wanted, and Shahu gave her the villages of Parad, Shivri, and Thana in *inam*. The widow readily gave her consent to the proposed arrangement. Ranoji was a precocious child of ten years, and his fine look beaming with natural intelligence won him the favour of his patron Raja Shahu.

While marching from Parad, Shahu's progress was often hindered by the resistance offered by the aboriginal Bheels. On one of these occasions, the nominal command of the detachment employed to disperse the lawless mob, was entrusted to the boy Ranoji. The Bheels were defeated and put to rout, and the Raja looked upon this victory as a good omen, indicative of the young leader's future career. His name was changed to Fattesingh (the victorious), and he became a constant attendant of Shahu. In 1707 A.D. Shahu Raja conferred on him the family surname of Bhonsle, and began to look upon him as a member of the royal family. Subsequently he was granted the estate of Akalkot, which is still held by his descendants. Fattesingh figured prominently in the subsequent campaigns against Kolhapur, Trichonopoly, Bundelkhand, and Bhaganagar; and received the title of 'Raja' and other honours from Raja Shahu for his meritorious services.

After the death of Shahu in 1749 A.D., Fattesingh retired to take charge of his estate at Akalkot, where he died in 1760 A.D. His two widows Ahilyabai and Gujabai became *satis*, and he was succeeded by his adopted son, Shahaji Raja I, alias Babasaheb. After his death, the *jahagir* was held by his elder son, Fattesingh II, alias Abasaheb, and the younger Tulaji, the estate of Kurla in the Satara District. The State of Akalkot first came in contact with the British Government in 1820 A.D. when the East India Company restored to Fattesingh his possessions, which had come into the hands of the English along with the other Satara territories. Fattesingh II died in 1822 A.D.

and was succeeded by his son, Maloji Raja I alias Babasaheb, who dying in 1828 A.D. was succeeded by his son, Shahaji Raja II alias Appasaheb, a mere boy of eight years. During his minority, the State of Akalkot was managed by the Raja of Satara. In 1830 A.D. a rising took place, headed by Shankar Rao Deshmukh of Borgaon; and a British contingent was despatched from Sholapur to put it down. The rebels mustered strong and offered a stubborn resistance, and refused to yield till a general indemnity was granted by the British Resident. The result of the insurrection was that the management was taken away from the hands of the Raja of Satara, and Captain Jameson, a British Officer, was appointed the Regent of the State.

When Satara was annexed in 1849 A.D. the Chief of Akalkot transferred his allegiance to the British Crown. Shahaji Raja II died in 1857 A.D. and was succeeded by Maloji Raja II, alias Buwasaheb, who was born in 1838 A.D. This Chief was deposed in 1866 A.D. on account of his misrule, and the State was taken under the management of the British Government. Maloji Raja II died in 1870 A.D., leaving the patrimony to his infant son, who was born in 1867 A.D. and named Shahaji Raja III alias Babasaheb. During his minority, the management of the State was carried on by British Officers till 1891 A.D. and several reforms were introduced. The revenue survey and settlement were introduced in 1871 A.D. and revised in 1894 A.D. Shahaji alias Babasaheb was invested with full powers in 1891 A.D. He did not live long but died in 1896 A.D. without male issue. His widow, Shrimati Lakshmibai, with the sanction of the British Government, adopted a boy from the Kurla branch of the Bhonsle family in 1898 A.D. He has been named Fattesingh III alias Bapusaheb. During his minority the management of the State is carried on by an Administrator under the supervision of the Political Agent at Sholapur. The Rajasaheb is now about seventeen years of age. He has finished the course at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot with distinction, and is now continuing his further studies under a European Political Officer at Kolhapur.

The area of the State is about 500 miles containing 103 Villages having about 90,000 inhabitants. The revenue is Rs. 4,16,000 of which 3,20,000 is derived from land.



HON'BLE SIRDAR SHRI NARSINGHI.
THAKORSAHEB OF AMOD.

Amod.

THIS estate is situated in the Broach collectorate. The Thakors of Amod, like those of Kerwada, belong to the Molesalam community which may be said to be half Hindu, half Mahomedan, and chiefly met with in Broach and Rewa-Kantha.

Dula Rana, a scion of the ruling branch at Mewar, was ousted from his dominion by Alla-ud-Din Khilji, whereupon he started on a tour of pilgrimage. During his halt on the banks of the Narmada, Dula Rana fought with the Bhil king of Boova, killed him and established his own rule there in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Dula Rana's son, Pratap Singh, killed Chandrabhan, the Bhil king of Chanchwell, a village now under Wagra Taluka in the year 1275 A.D. Singhji, one of the descendants of Pratap Singh, consolidated his territories and made Amod his seat of government in 1478 A.D. Nag Rana, one of the successors of Singhji, was invited by Mahamad Begada to Ahmedabad, where he embraced Mahomedanism in 1486 A.D. and was bestowed the title of "Khan," and from that day forward his descendants were called Molesalam Garasias.

Thakor Himat Singh, who ruled about the year 1752 A.D., was the most noteworthy, both for his learning and beneficent administration. He died in 1784 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Dip Singh, who was followed by his eldest son, Abhe Singh, in 1791 A.D. He died in 1824 A.D., leaving behind a son named Ajit Singh; but his nephew, Jasawant Singh, forcibly took possession of the *gadi*. Jit Singh, however, established his claim, and was placed on the ancestral *gadi* by the Government of Bombay. He died in 1848 A.D. His successors came and went till 1896 A.D., when Ishwar Singh, the heir-apparent, died leaving behind a son named Nar Singhji. His uncle maintained that he was the rightful successor to Fatte Singh, and the dispute lasted for five years, when it was definitely settled that Nar Singhji was the rightful successor of his grandfather, Maharana Fatte Singhji, who handed over the administration of the estate during his own lifetime to his grandson in 1900 A.D. and himself left this world in 1909 A.D.

The early years of the administration of Nar Singhji were years of anxiety and trouble on account of the visitation of famine. He proved himself equal to the situation. He has brought the status of the Thakors in Gujraht to be recognised under the Morley Minto Constitutional Reform scheme. Nar Singhji has been the first Thakor member in the Legislative Council of Bombay.

The area of the estate is 21,214 acres of land, yielding an yearly income of Rs. 80,000.



SHRIMANT BHAWAN RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI.
CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Aundh.

THE State of Aundh is situated in the Bombay Presidency and is under the political superintendence of the Collector of Satara. The family of the Pant Pratinidhi, which passed through a series of vicissitudes, is descended from Trimbak Krishna Kulkarni of Kinhai in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Collectorate. Parasharam Pant, the son of Trimbak Krishna, was taken into service by Ramchandra Pant Amatya, and in 1690 A.D. was made a Sirdar by Rajaram, the youngest son of the Great Shiwaji. He was conferred the title of *Pratinidhi* or Viceroy in 1698 A.D. Parasharam Trimbak was the chief general and adviser of Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, in the civil war, till his defeat and imprisonment by Shahu the grandson of Shiwaji in 1707 A.D. The title of *Pratinidhi* was again conferred on Parasharam Trimbak in 1713 A.D. and made hereditary in his family.

Parasharam died in 1717 A.D. leaving behind him three sons, of whom the second Shriniwas, inherited his father's office, as the elder held the viceroyalty of Vishalgarh under Kolhapur. Shriniwas died in 1746 A.D. As he had no male issue his younger brother, Dadoba, was appointed *Pratinidhi* by Maharaja Shahu. After the death of Shahu, however, the Peshwa deprived Dadoba of his office and put Shriniwas *alias* Bhawan Rao, his own protege, in his place. In 1752 A.D. Dadoba managed to get himself reinstated and Shriniwas was made his assistant. On the death of Dadoba the office devolved on Shriniwas. In 1762 A.D. Shriniwas was removed by Raghunath Rao Peshwa, but through the intercession of the Nizam and the Bhonsle of Nagpur he was restored. In 1765 A.D. he was again dismissed and his office entrusted to his cousin Bhagawant Rao Trimbak. There was a deadly enmity between the cousins. Bhagawant Rao died in 1775 A.D. and Shriniwas Rao also died a year later. Nana Fadnavis, who was at helm of affairs at the Court of the Peshwa, installed Parasharam, the infant son of Shriniwas as *Pratinidhi*. At the age of eighteen (1795 A.D.) he assumed charge of his hereditary estate and managed it successfully. He died in 1848 A.D. and was succeeded by Shriniwas Rao who had been adopted in 1847 A.D. with the sanction of the Paramount Power. The *jahagir*, which was feudatory to the Raja of Satara, became a tributary of the British Government on the lapse of that State in 1849 A.D. Shriniwas Rao was nominated as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in 1862 A.D. He was much respected for his piety and good character.

The total area of the State is 501 square miles containing 72 villages and a population of 68,918 souls. The gross revenue is Rs. 2,75,942.

The present Chief Bhawan Rao Shriniwas Rao Pandit *alias* Balasaheb Pratinidhi is a graduate of the Bombay University and is one of the best artists in India. His heir-apparent, Trimbak Rao *alias* Rajesaheb is a youth of about 18 years of age and evinces a hopeful promise of following his father in his predilection for learning and art.



Eos Photo Co. Bombay.

MAHARAWAL SHRI INDRA SINGHJI.

RAJA OF BANSDA.

Bansda.

THE State of Bansda is situated in the Surat Agency of the Bombay Presidency. Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar race and descendants of the great Sidhraj Jai Singh rule this State. Prior to the 15th century A.D. the history of Bansda is untraceable. In the beginning of that century the Mahomedans under Ahmed Shah, the King of Ahmedabad, invaded the Solanki Rajputs who were ruling at Kalarigarh, signally defeated them after a fierce and obstinate struggle. The victory of the Mahomedans compelled the Solankis to scatter in all directions. Some took shelter at Bansda and founded a small principality there. The latter part of the 15th century may be, therefore, taken as the period of the foundation of the State of Bansda; and Rai Muldeoiji appears to have been its founder. Affairs went on smoothly till the death of Rai Bhanji who died in 1739 A.D.

Rai Bhanji had two sons, Gulab Singh and Jorawar Singh, by two wives; both of them urged their claim to the *gadi* before Damaji Gaekwar, who cut the gordian knot by dividing the kingdom into two halves, assigning one portion to Gulab Singh with Bansda as its capital, and the other to Jorawar Singh with Basanpore as its capital. The latter was afterwards absorbed and annexed to his own territory by the Gaekwar.

Gulab Singh died without an heir in 1753 A.D. so did his two cousins one after another, who became his successors by creating influence at the Peshwa's Court. Vir Singh, a descendant of the Bisanpore branch, came to the *gadi* in 1780 A.D. with the sanction of the Peshwa. It is said Nawanagar was the capital of the State and it was removed to the town of Bansda by Vir Singh. He died in 1789 A.D. As he left no direct heir, his brother Nahar Singh succeeded him and continued in peaceful rule till 1793 A.D. and in due time was followed by his son Rai Singh.

During the time of Rai Singh, the treaty of Bassein between the British and the Peshwa was signed in 1802 A.D. by which all the states in subordinate relation with the latter became the feudatories of the British Government. It was thus that Bansda came into direct contact with the British.

Rai Singh had no son and heir. He adopted a distant cousin, named Udai Singh, who ascended the *gadi* in 1815 A.D. He too died without issue in 1829 A.D. His widows adopted Hamir Singh, a distant relative, who was recognised by the Paramount Power. During his minority the State was managed for some time by the widows, but later on it was put under British supervision and entrusted to Hamir Singh on his attaining majority in 1852 A.D. He too died childless in 1861 A.D. and the State passed to Gulab Singh who was found to be the rightful heir. He was granted a formal *sanad* of adoption by the British Government. In 1873 A.D. an agreement was entered into whereby he abolished all transit duties in his territories. He died in 1876 A.D. after a peaceful reign, leaving behind him his only one son, Pratap Singhji who succeeded the *gadi* in the same year. He was put in full charge of his State in 1885 A.D. when he attained majority and had completed his education at college and received practical training in administration.

During his regime he has done much to improve his State by carrying out various works of public utility. Foremost among them may be mentioned the system of lending money to the subjects at almost nominal rate of interest, and is analogous to the Agricultural Banks in the British territories. Likewise his "Travelling Dispensary" for the benefit,—particularly of the Kolis, Dhankas and other backward races in the interior of his territories, is looked upon as a great boon and highly appreciated. Pratap Singh's liberality and broad-mindedness was distinctly evinced during the famine of 1900 A.D. and during the plague of 1908 A.D. He gave great facilities to the education of his subjects in every possible way. He died in September 1911 A.D. and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji.

His Highness Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji was born on the 16th February 1888 A.D. He received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, where he remained for nearly seven years, under such well known principals as Messrs. Waddington and Mayne. After completing his college course, he travelled all over India and gained sufficient knowledge to fit himself for future responsibilities. In 1908 A.D. he was entrusted by his father with the control of the educational department of the State in which he introduced many reforms. On the demise of his father, Shri Indra Singhji has taken up the reins of the State in his own hands.

The area of the State is 215 square miles having a population of 44,600 souls according to the latest census and a gross revenue of four lacs of rupees.

The State maintains a small military force consisting of 110 foot-soldiers and 24 cavalry mainly for the preservation of internal peace.

The present ruler of Bansda, Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji, enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Balasinor.

THIS is the only Mahomedan State of importance in the Rewa-Kantha Political Agency. The family of the chief of this State is descended from Sirdar Salabat Khan. He was made "Babi" (door-keeper), a patronymic which the members of the family have retained to this day, of the Imperial Court during the latter part of the Seventeenth century A.D. and subsequently commandant of the *Koli* district of *Chunval* on the north-west of Ahmedabad.

In the general scramble for power and independence on the disruption of the Mogul Empire, Salabat Mahamad Khan Babi remained contented with the district of Balasinor, while the members of the other branches of the Babi family secured to themselves the territories forming the states of Junagarh, Radhanpur, and Bantwa.

Salabat Mahamad Khan was succeeded by his son Jamiyat Khan, who was followed by his son, Salabat Khan. It was during his life-time that the control over the State came into the hands of the British Government. Both the Peshwa and the Gaekwar had previously established their rights of tribute over Balasinor: those of the former became transferred to the British Government in 1817 A.D., while those of the latter came under the general settlement between the Mahi-Kantha tributaries and the Gaekwar in 1820 A.D. followed by Abut Khan Edul Khan.

After a peaceful reign of half a century Jorawar Khan, the third successor of Salabat Khan, died in the year 1882 A.D. His name has been held in respectful memory by his subjects for his remarkable kindness and generosity. He was succeeded by his son, Manawar Khan, who was 36 years of age at the time of his accession. Though this ruler had not had any English education yet his natural desire to rule his subjects justly and kindly impelled him to inaugurate a number of measures calculated to improve the material prosperity of his subjects. It was during his reign that the long-standing dispute regarding some villages and lands between Balasinor and Lunawada was brought to an amicable termination. In 1890 A.D. a *sanad* was conferred upon the Nawab of Balasinor guaranteeing him succession in his family according to the Mahomedan Law of inheritance.

Nawab Manawar Khan died in 1899 A.D., when his son, Jamiyat Khan, a child of five years, was duly installed on the *masnad*. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and the State is at present under British management on account of the minority of its Chief.

The military force of the State consists of 98 infantry, 19 cavalry, and 10 pieces of artillery. The area of the State is 189 square miles having a population of 40,563 inhabitants according to the census of 1911 A.D. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 1,45,261.

Nawab Jamiyat Khan, Babi of Balasinor, is a Chief of the Second Class and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB JAMIYAT KHAN.
NAWAB OF BALASINOR.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI RANJIT SINGHJI.
RAJA OF BARIA-DEOGARH.

Baria-Deogarh.

THE Rajas of Baria are said to belong to the Kinchi Chawan race of Rajputs, and are related to the rulers of Chhota Udaipur, as also to Prithi Raj Chawan of Delhi, and to Patai Rawal *alias* Pratap Singh, the ruler of the celebrated fortress of Champaner.

Prithi Raj and Dungar Singh, the grandsons of Patai Rawal, wandered from place to place after the fall of Champaner, and established themselves at a village called Hamph on the banks of the Narmada. By their combined efforts they acquired vast territories, and amicably portioned them between themselves; Prithi Raj set himself up at Mohan, while Dungar Singh established himself at Baria.

On the death of Man Singh, the fourth in descent from Dungar Singh, a Baluchi soldier of fortune invaded the territories of Baria and usurped the *gadi* in 1720 A.D. The widow of Man Singh had to fly with her young son, Prithi Raj. She took shelter with her maternal grandfather at Dungarpur. The young scion of the house of Baria grew up under the care and training of his grandfather into a vigorous soldier. With the help of an army from Dungarpur, he successfully ejected the Baluchi usurper from Baria in 1732 A.D., and established himself on the ancestral *gadi*. As a precaution he built the fortress of Deogarh, which became the seat and residence of the ruler and since then the State came to be known as Baria-Deogarh.

Prithi Raj was not destined to rule in peace. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the Mahratta armies under Udaji Pawar, Malhar Rao Holkar, and Jankoji Sindhia entered the territories of Baria, where they met with very little resistance.

It was during the time of Jaswant Singhji, the fifth in descent from Prithi Raj, that the chief of Baria came in contact with the British, when he was assured of the integrity of his State under the protection of the Paramount Power. It was Prithi Raj, grandson of Jaswant Singhji, who entered into a formal treaty with the Paramount Power in 1824 A.D. He was a ruler of the old school, but was much liked and respected by his subjects. His son, Man Singhji, succeeded him after his death in 1864 A.D.

Maharawal Man Singhji did much to improve the condition of his subjects and to induce them into a settled and peaceful mode of life. Moreover, he opened communication with different parts of the country by laying out good roads, and undertook various works of public utility. He died in 1908 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, Ranjit Singh and Nahar Singh, of whom the first was duly installed on the *gadi*. He is about 23 years of age. He has received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has had a full course of practical training in administration under the direct supervision and guidance of his father.

The area of the State is 813 square miles. Its population is 1,15,201 according to the census of 1911 A.D. and the average yearly revenue is Rs. 4,32,584.

The ruler of Baria-Deogarh is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Bawda.

BAWDA is one of the nine feudatory *jahagirs* subordinate to the Kolhapur State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. The ruling chief is a *Deshastha* Brahman belonging to the Bhadnekar family.

The *jahagir* derives its name from one of the fifteen forts built by Raja Bhoja of Panhala in the twelfth century A.D. It is situated on a peak of the Sahyadri, about thirty-six miles from Kolhapur.

In 1660 A.D. Shiwaji took Bawda from Ali Adil Shah II of Bijapur along with the forts of Vishalgarh and Rangna, and gave it as a *jahagir* to Nilo Sondeo. In 1689 A.D., when Sambhaji was captured, the fort fell into the hands of the Moguls. It was during the reign of Rajaram that Ramchandra Nilkanth, the founder of the Bawda family, took the fort from the Moguls; and it was bestowed on him as a grant.

During the rivalry between Satara and Kolhapur, Ramchandra Rao remained faithful to his party, and in recognition of this, the fort of Bawda together with its *jahagir* was allowed to remain with Bhagwant Rao, the son and successor of Ramchandra Rao, who was given the office and title of Pant Amatya. In 1800 A.D. Bhagwant Rao repaired the fort. In 1844 A.D. the *gadkaris* (warders) of the forts of Bawda and Samangarh rebelled. Both the forts were taken by British troops under General Delamonte, and dismantled.

Moresiwar Rao Babasaheb, the third Pant Amatya in succession from Bhagwant Rao, died in 1868 A.D. without issue. He adopted the present Chief, who was ten years of age, a few days before his death.

During the minority of Madhao Rao Moresiwar, the *jahagir* was under the supervision of the Kolhapur State. Madhao Rao Moresiwar Pant Amatya was invested with full powers in 1881 A.D.

The area of the State is 243 square miles having a population of 45,475 inhabitants and a gross revenue of Rs. 1,49,991, of which he pays Rs. 3,420 as service commutation to the Kolhapur State.

The Chief exercises the powers of a District Judge in civil matters. In criminal matters he has power to try cases involving imprisonment up to 7 years.



SHRIMANT MADHAO RAO MORESHWAR PANT AMATYA.
CHIEF OF BAWDA.



H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BHAV SINGHJI, K.C.S.I

MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

Bhavnagar.

THIS is one of the most important states under the Kathiawar Agency. Its rulers are Rajputs belonging to the Gohel tribe who migrated to Saurashtra or Sorath in or about 1250 A.D. Their leader Shekhaji died in 1290 A.D., leaving the small estate which he had carved out to his son, Ranoji, who reigned at Ranpur till his death in 1309 A.D. The son and successor of Ranoji was Mokhadji, who was even more valiant than his sire. He seized Perim from the Baria Kolis, and transferred his seat of government there. He died, as he had lived, an indomitable soldier, sword in hand, fighting against the squadrons of Mahammad Tughlak, in 1387 A.D. Mokhadji had two wives. Dungar Singh, the son by the first wife, remained quiet for a time with his maternal kinsmen; when the army of Tughlak had returned, Dungar Singh re-conquered Gohelwad and re-established himself making Gogha his capital. He died in 1370 A.D. and was succeeded by Vijoji, who in turn yielded place, in the fulness of time, to his son, Kanoji, in 1395 A.D. He was slain at Gogha by Zafar Khan, the viceroy of Firoz Tughlak, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century.

Sarangji, the son and heir-apparent of Viroji, one of the descendants of Kanoji, was a minor. His uncle, Ramji, took the management of the State in his hands. Ahmad Shah I, King of Gujrath, sent troops to Gohelwad to levy tribute from its chief. Ramji pleaded inability to pay the full tribute at once, but promised to pay it gradually, and placed his nephew as a hostage. In doing this the crafty uncle had a double purpose. He not only averted the immediate danger but also removed Sarangji, who, he knew, was the rightful owner of the chiefship. Sarangji was kept a close prisoner at Ahmedabad from where, like Richard Cœur de Lion of England, he was liberated by a faithful servitor and taken to the Rana of Chitor. The Rana lent him the services of his troops to regain his patrimony. The advance of Sarangji at the head of the Mewar army into Gohelwad was a triumph; even his own uncle, the usurper, appeared before him to sue for mercy and to restore to him his throne. Sarangji might have wreaked his revenge upon his uncle but he chose the "choicest flower of victory", and granted his uncle not only a free pardon but bestowed villages upon him in *jahagir*. This noble-minded chief died in 1445 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Sadashivji, from whom Bhav Singhji was the tenth in descent.

Bhav Singhji I came to the throne in 1703 A.D. During his time the Mahrattas, under Kanthaji Kadam and Pilaji Rao Gaekwar, besieged the fort of Shihor, but were repulsed. In 1723 A.D. Bhav Singhji selected the site for the present town of Bhavnagar and transferred the seat of government to that place. In 1759 A.D., when the English conquered the fort of Surat from its Sidi *Kiledar*, Bhav Singhji entered into an alliance of friendship with the new conquerors, in whom he perceived a latent power, which was destined to develop. He was succeeded by his son, Akherji III, in 1764 A.D. In his dealings with the English he was guided by the politic example of his father. Akherji's reign was by no means free from the moil of war, but he had so far secured the sympathy and co-operation of the rising English that they actually bound the Nawab of Cambay by treaty never to molest the ancient possessions of Bhavnagar. On his part, Akherji undertook to co-operate with his new allies in reducing the piratical

Babria *Kolis*. He died in the year 1772 A.D. and was followed by his son, Wakhat Singhji, who consolidated his dominions. The friendship with the English, which had begun in the reign of Akherji I, went on increasing. On the British Government coming in the place of the Peshwa, even more intimate relations were established between them and the Bhavnagar State.

Wakhat Singhji was succeeded by his son, Waje Singhji, in 1816 A.D. Soon after his succession to the throne, the Peshwa ceded to the British all his rights of levying tribute in Kathiawar, and this was followed in 1820 A.D. by the Gaekwar undertaking not to make any direct demand upon the chiefs of the Peninsula save through, and with the approval of, the British Government.

The forces of Bhavnagar crushed the Khumans of Kundla and other Kathi outlaws. For a while there was peace, which Waje Singhji utilised in arranging administrative details. He died in 1852 A.D. and was followed by his grandson Akherji III., who died in 1854 A.D. without an heir. His brother, Jaswant Singhji, succeeded him. The British Settlement Officer taking advantage of the situation took possession, on the ground of "lapse", of 116 villages, which owned allegiance to the Thakor of Bhavnagar, but they were finally restored to the State in the year 1866 A.D.

Jaswant Singhji introduced several reforms in the State especially in regard to the administration of justice. He received in 1862 A.D. his due reward from the Paramount Power, both for his firm loyalty to it during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and for his earnestness to establish good government, by the grant of a *sanad* of adoption, and by the bestowal of the insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1867 A.D. Jaswant Singhji died in 1870 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, of whom the heir-apparent, Takhta Singhji, was only twelve years of age. The care of the State and its minor ruler were allowed to remain in the hands of the trusted minister of the State; and a British officer was selected by the Government to be his co-adjutor. Under the joint administration of these two officers, which continued for eight years, the material prosperity of the State steadily but surely increased, and a policy of administration calculated to secure the well-being of the subjects was laid down.

Young Takhta Singhji was entrusted with the full management of his State in 1878 A.D. and he successfully discharged the duties of a liberal but at the same time a firm ruler.

Maharaja Takhta Singhji was invested with the insignia of K. C. S. I. in 1881 A.D., and again on New year's day of 1886 A.D. the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria. The University of Cambridge recognised the ardent love of the ruler of Bhavnagar for education by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. This industrious and gifted ruler died in 1896 A.D. after having earned "the veneration and the people's love".

Of the two sons of H. H. Sir Takhta Singhji, the elder, Bhav Singhji, was installed on the *gadi* in 1896 A.D. The early years of the reign of H. H. Maharaja Bhav Singhji were gloomy on account of the scarcity of food-stuffs in 1897 A.D. The young ruler coped with the problem by formulating a famine code and inaugurating a liberal famine policy. The next famine, that of 1899 A.D., was severe and beyond any known precedent. The untiring energy displayed by the youthful Maharaja during this distressful calamity evoked a very high encomium from the representative of the Paramount Power.

The establishment of the State Savings Bank, the issue of State Bonds, the laying of feeder railway lines, and the opening of the harbour for ocean-going steamers are some of the more important measures, which were undertaken by Bhav Singhji, and they have been quite successful.

H. H. Maharaja Bhav Singhji was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1905 A.D., and the title of "Maharaja" was formally bestowed on him in 1909 A.D.

The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers 256 strong, 51 cavalry, and 285 infantry.

The area of the State is 2,860 square miles with a population of 4,40,936 souls and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 45,55,078 inclusive of Rs. 10,96,058, the income of the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the sole property of the State.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhav Singhji is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



SHRIMANT SHANKAR RAO PANT SACHIVA.

CHIEF OF BHOR.

Bhor.

THIS small State is situated between the districts of Poona and Satara, the Collector of the former being its Political Agent. Immediately after the death of the great Shiwaji, the Mahratta Empire fell into confusion on account of the misrule of his son and successor Sambhaji. The Mogul Emperor seized Sambhaji and beheaded him in 1689 A.D. His son, Shahu, was captured and kept a close prisoner at Delhi. Sambhaji's tragical end at the hands of the Moguls infused a new life among the Mahrattas, and it quickened their resolve to resist a *l'outrance*. A council of the Mahratta chiefs was held, in which Yesubai, the widow of Sambhaji, consented that Rajaram should be made Regent and all energies concentrated on recovering what had been lost during Sambhaji's fatuous reign. The desperate condition of affairs awakened a number of Mahratta leaders into enthusiasm and activity. Among them were Dhanaji Jadhao, who undertook the supervision of the military, and Shankraji Narayan, who took upon himself the task of managing the civil side of the destructed and disorganised State.

This enthusiastic and energetic finance minister was the ancestor of the Pant Sachivas of Bhor. In 1692 A.D. Shankraji himself scaled the walls of the fort of Raigarh and captured it. Next year he reduced the forts of Torna and Rohida. Shankraji Narayan safely escorted his master Rajaram from Jinji when it was decided to surrender the fort to the Moguls. Shankraji enjoyed the highest confidence of his master. In 1697 A.D. he was made Sachiva-a member of the cabinet.

Shahu continued Shankraji's office and its *jahagir* to his descendants. For five generations the estate went on from father to son in regular succession, and the Pant Sachivas served the Peshwas till their downfall in 1818 A.D. For three generations the Sachivaship descended by adoption, the last Pant Sachiva being Chimnaji Raghunath, who died in 1871 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Shankar Rao, who was invested with full powers in 1874 A.D.

During the regime of Shrimant Shankar Rao Pandit Pant Sachiva, the *jahagir* has been brought up to the level of the adjoining territories and is now looked upon as one of the well-managed native states.

Shrimant Shankar Rao has a son and successor, Shrimant Raghunath Rao Baba Saheb, who is about thirty-two years old and has received sound liberal education and full practical training. In 1908 A.D. H. E. Sir George Clarke observed that he considered "Shrimant Babasaheb (the heir-apparent) to have received a training adapted to fit him to be a worthy successor."

The area of the State is 925 square miles containing 502 villages and a population of 1,44,587 souls, according to the latest census. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 4,83,500.

The Chief of Bhor exercises the powers of the Court of Sessions and High Court in judicial matters. He enjoys the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. NAWAB JAFAR ALI KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR.
NAWAB OF CAMBAY.

Cambay.

CAMBAY (*Khambhat*) is a feudatory State in the Political Agency of Kaira situated at the head of the Gulf of the same name. Mirza Jafar *alias* Momin Khan I, a member of the court of the Shah of Persia, came to Gujrath in 1720 A.D. The viceroy of Gujrath at the time was Mubariz-ul-Mulk. He conferred the title of "Nizam-ud-Daulah" on Mirza Jafar and appointed him *Ijardar* of Petlad. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Mirza Abdul Husain Dehlami Momin Khan, the Agent for Cambay and Surat. On Momin Khan's death in 1742 A.D. his son, Muftakhir, succeeded him. He compassed the death of his brother-in-law, Nizam Khan, the Subha of Cambay, and usurped the office to himself.

Muftakhir Khan, though a heartless tyrant, was a shrewd and far-seeing ruler. Emperor Shah Alam II conferred the titles of Nizam-ud-Daula, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Dilawar Jung, and Nawab of Cambay on Fattah Ali Khan, grandson of Muftakhir.

During the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, Cambay had a very flourishing maritime trade. At the close of the thirteenth century it was one of the two chief ports of Western India. The Dutch and the English established their factories there in the seventeenth century; but the diversion of trade to Surat and the silting of the mouth of the gulf dealt a severe blow to Cambay's importance, and by 1802 A.D. its maritime trade had dwindled down to a very low ebb.

Cambay knew very little rest and peace on account of the constant inroads of the Peshwa's generals and the officers of the Gaekwar. Since its transference of allegiance to the British in 1818 A.D. there has been peace and quiet for the State.

Nawab Fattah Ali Khan died in 1823 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother Bande Ali Khan. He too died without issue in 1841 A.D. and his nephew Hussain Yavar Khan was put on the *masnad*. In 1862 A.D. the Nawab of Cambay received the *sanad* authorising him and his successors the right of adoption without the payment of any *nazarana* to the Paramount Power. Hussain Yavar Khan died in 1880 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jafar Ali Khan, the present Nawab. During the period between 1882 and 1890 A.D. there were serious disturbances in the State. His Highness Jafar Ali Khan, who is of a retiring nature, applied to the British Government for assistance. A special European Political officer and a few well-selected subordinates were deputed. They put the administration on a firm basis and the State was handed back to the Nawab in 1894 A.D. Ever since the administration has been carried on by the Nawab with the help of a Diwan, who is given to him by the Paramount Power.

The area of the State is 350 square miles having a population of 75,225 souls; and its average annual revenue is rupees 5½ lacs.

The Nawab of Cambay exercises full jurisdiction within his State, but cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the Political Agent's permission. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



Vernon & Co.,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATTEH SINGHJI.

MAHARAWAL OF CHOTA-UDAIPUR.

Chhota-Udaipur.

CHHOTA-Udaipur is ranked among the second class states in Rewa-Kantha. The rulers of the State are Chawan Rajputs of the Kinchi sept; and the family is descended from Patai Rawal, the last chief of Champaner, whom the Musalman historians call Beni Rai. On the fall of Champaner and the death of its ruler on the battle-field in 1484 A.D., the members of the family dispersed in all directions.

Patai Rawal's grandsons, Prithi Raj and Dungar Singh, escaped to Hamph, a small hamlet, amongst the almost inaccessible hills of the Vindhya range. Both the brothers gradually extended their possessions and power. Within a few years they established their supremacy over the country between Rajpipla and Godhra. They partitioned the acquisition between themselves. Prithi Raj made Mohan his capital on account of its advantageous position and the nucleus of the principality of Chhota-Udaipur.

During the sixteenth century the territories of Chhota-Udaipur, according to Mahomedan chroniclers, comprised an area of about 5,000 square miles. In the eighteenth century Baji Rawal, one of the descendants of Patai Rawal, moved his seat of government from Mohan to a town, on the river Orsang, called Chhota-Udaipur, from which the State derives its name.

During the reign of Baji Rawal, the whole country was in an agitated condition on account of the gradual crumbling down of the Mogul power and the rise of the Mahrattas; Baji Rawal suffered heavily during this troublesome period. He lost a large portion of his territory and moreover the Gaekwar levied from the State a heavy tribute. For five generations the principality dragged on a weary existence under heavy exactions by the Mahrattas.

In the time of Prithi Raj II., the annual tribute payable to the Gaekwar was fixed in 1822 A.D. and the State taken under the protection of the British Crown. Prithi Raj died the same year and was succeeded by his cousin, Guman Singh, who died in 1851 A.D. without issue. He was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew, Jit Singh. During his time Tatyā Topi, the leader of the insurgents of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., sacked Chhota-Udaipur. British troops soon came to the rescue, and the rebels were dispersed. He died in 1881 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Moti Singh, who died in 1895 A.D. His son, Fattēh Singh, a minor, was recognised as successor and the State was put in the charge of an administrator appointed by the Paramount Power.

The area of Chhota-Udaipur is 873 square miles, containing 504 villages and hamlets, and a population of 64,621 souls, the large decrease of about 31 per cent in that of the preceding census being ascribed to famine. The income of the State is nearly two lacs of Rupees per annum, out of which a tribute of Rs. 8,908 is paid to the Gaekwar through the British Government.

The Chief bears the title of "Maha Rawal" and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



H. H. MALEK SHRI ZAIN KHANJI,
TALUKDAR OF DASADA.

Dasada.

THE Estate of Dasada is situated in the Jhalawar prant of the Kathiawar Agency, at a distance of 11 miles from the Patri Railway station. The Talukdars of the Estate trace their descent from the Multani *Avalia* (a saint) Khwaja Baha-ud-Din Zikaria generally known as Bahawal-haq Multani.

Nasir-ud-Din, one of the descendants of this *Avalia*, started on a pilgrimage to Mecca with his family, about the middle of the thirteenth century. In those days, the means of communication and facilities for travelling were far from convenient. Nasir-ud-Din is said to have started on foot along with a caravan which halted near the Vajesar tank which is situated near Dasada. Here he killed a deer, at which the Hindu chief of Patri took offence, attacked the caravan, and killed all its members. The wife and son of Nasir-ud-Din escaped to Punchasar, which was the capital of Gujrath at the time.

Malek Bakhan, the son of Nasir-ud-Din, was a spirited youth. The murder of his father rankled deep in his memory. When he grew to manhood, he resolved to take his vengeance on the Patri chief. He took an opportunity of meeting him in a jungle when he was out a-hunting, challenged him to fight, and killed him in single combat. Malek Bakhan knew that king of Ahmedabad hated the Patri chief, and therefore took the head of the chief to the king thereby ingratiating himself in his favour. The king of Ahmedabad took Malek Bakhan under his ægis and deputed him on the mission of putting down the notorious outlaw named Raw Ratan. Malek Bakhan was succesful, at which the Ahmedabad king was mightily pleased. He conferred the Estate of Dasada on the victorious Malek Bakhan and made him commander of his army. Malek Zain Khan, the present Talukdar of Dasada, is a descendant of this Malek Bakhan.

Malek Zorawar Khan, the father of Zain Khan, died in 1891 A.D., when the latter was only seven years of age. Under the general policy the management of the Estate was taken up by the Political Agent and young Zain Khan sent to the Rajkumar Collage. After he had completed his course at Collage he was appointed for some time to work along with the British Manager to give him an insight into the details of administration, and then he was put independent charge of his patrimony.

In spite of the heavy family misfortunes in the loss of all his children and wives one after another, Zain Khan looks after his Estate so assiduously that the Paramount Power at the recommendation of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, raised his status from a sixth class Talukdar to fifth class in the year 1910 A.D.

The area of the Dasada Estate is 123 square miles and contains 17,850 inhabitants. Its annual income is Rs. 60,000. The Talukdar pays a tribute of Rs. 12,968 to the British Government.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. HIGHNESS MAHARANA GHANASHYAM SINGHJI.
MAHARANA OF DHRANGADHRA.

Dhrangadhra.

THIS is one of the more important states in Kathiawar. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala tribe of the Makwana Rajputs. Kesar, one of the prominent members of the band of these Makwana Rajputs, fought with Hamir Sumro, the king of Sindh, and defeated him. After a time Hamir attacked Kesar, killed him, and demolished his capital. On the death of Kesar his three sons, Harpal, Vijaipal and Santaji, made their escape into Gujrath. Harpal was cordially received by the king of Gujrath, and was conferred a *jahagir* of 2,300 villages, of which Patadi was made the capital.

Rajodharji, one of the descendants of Harpal, founded the village of Halwad in 1488 A.D. During the time of Raj Man Singhji, the grandson of Rajodharji, Bahadur Shah, king of Gujrath, sent a large army under Khan Khanan to bring the ruler of Halwad under subjection. Man Singhji was defeated, but escaped and went into outlawry, against the Mahomedan Emperor. One of the sisters of the step-mother of Man Singhji was married to Bahadur Shah. Under her advice Man Singhji gave up outlawry and surrendered himself to the Emperor, whereupon his principality was restored to him. Raj Man Singhji died in 1564 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rai Singhji. He was taken prisoner by the *gosain* troops of Makan Bharati and sent to king Akbar, by whom he was released, and he accompanied Khan Khanan who reinstated him on his ancestral *gadi*.

The successors of Man Singhji had a very troublesome career till the time of Raj Gaj Singhji, who died in 1782 A.D. His son, Jaswant Singhji, made Dhrangadhra his seat of government. He died in 1801 A.D. and was succeeded by Rai Singhji, who reigned only three years, leaving his principality to his eldest son, Amar Singhji. In his reign Col. Walker, the Resident of Baroda, accompanied by Babaji Appaji, Diwan of the Gaekwar, came into Kathiawar to fix the tributes payable to the Gaekwar by the several chiefs of the peninsula, and the question of tribute payable by Dhrangadhra was settled in 1807 A.D.

Amar Singhji died in 1843 A.D. and was succeeded by Ranmal Singhji, who introduced several reforms in his State and undertook large irrigational schemes. He died in 1869 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Man Singhji II, who was a good and noble-minded ruler like his father. He was followed by his son, Ajit Singhji, in 1900 A.D. who died only a few months back, and has been succeeded by his son, Raj Saheb Ghanashyam Singhji.

The area of the State is 1,156 square miles with a population of 70,880. The gross revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees.

The State maintains a military force of 335 men, of whom 75 are mounted and it has besides a police force of 229 men.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Ghanashyam Singhji is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR SAHEB HARI SINGHJI.
THAKOR SAHEB OF DHROL.

Dhrol.

THIS State is situated about 24 miles to the north-east of Nawangar. It was founded by Hardholji, the brother of Jam Rawal. Both the brothers were on hostile terms with Jam Hamirji of Cutch. They migrated to Sorath, the northern portion of Kathiawar, fought with Dedo Tamachi of Amaran and conquered a large part of the surrounding territory. Hardholji proceeded onwards with his followers and took possession of Dhrol together with 140 villages from Dhamal Chawada, who reigned there. This occurred about the year 1538 A.D.

Hardholji died at the hands of an assassin, named Karasan Jambucho, in the year 1550 A.D. and was succeeded by Jasoji, the eldest of his eight sons. Jasoji was very inflammable and warlike. He even fought with his uncle, the Raja of Halawad, on a very ordinary pretext. He fell in the fight and was succeeded by Bamnioji. The successors of Bamnioji appear to have been brave warriors and always on friendly terms with the Jam of Nawangar.

Till the advent of the British into Kathiawar, there was constant warfare between the different chiefs of the Peninsula, and those of Dhrol had their share of unrest. In the time of Modhaji about the beginning of the nineteenth century, Jamadar Fatteh Mahammad, the Vazir of Cutch, invaded Nawangar and on his return journey placed an officer of his own at Dhrol. Modhaji expelled this officer and ruled independently. Thakor Modhaji was succeeded by Bhupat Singhji, during whose time the settlement of tribute payable to the Gaekwar by the Dhrol State was settled by Col. Walker, the Resident of Baroda.

Bhupat Singhji died in 1845 A.D. and was succeeded by his elder son, Jai Singh, who ruled successfully till 1886 A.D. Himself a good scholar, he always patronised men of letters. He was a kind-hearted and considerate ruler.

Although there was a misunderstanding between the chief of Dhrol and the Jam of Nawangar at one time, yet, Jam Shri Vibhaji, who was looked upon as their head by the Jadeja Rajputs of Kathiawar, and who was a generous prince, was on very friendly terms with Jai Singh of Dhrol.

Hari Singhji, the present Thakor Saheb of Dhrol, has received a sound education at the Rajkumar College and has been a kind-hearted and generous ruler. In 1890 A.D. he received a *sanad* from the Paramount Power guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Dhrol ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar. Its area is 283 square miles, of which only 72 square miles are under cultivation. The population according to the census of 1901 A.D. is 21,907. The gross estimated revenue of the State on an average is about Rs. 1,25,000. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 10,231 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagarh.

The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol has power of life and death over his own subjects and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR BHAGWAT SINGHJI, G.C.I.E
THAKOR SAHEB OF GONDAL.

Gondal.

THIS is an insular State, almost in the centre of Kathiawar. Its rulers, who are Rajputs of the Jadheja clan, come from the same stock as that of the rulers of Cutch, Rajkot, and Jamnagar, but they are more directly related to the rulers of the last state.

Kumbhoji I, great-grandson of Jam Sataji, whose mother was a Chudasam Girasani, was the founder of the Gondal house. He received Ardhoi and a few other villages from his father, Meramanji, in the seventeenth century. Not being on the best of terms with his brother, Singhji, he spent the greater part of his early days at his maternal home in Gondal. When he grew to manhood, he is said to have driven away his maternal uncle, and established himself in his stead on the Gondal *gadi*. He left behind him two sons, Sagramji and Sangoji, of whom the first succeeded to Gondal, and the second founded the estate of Kotada Sangani. Sagramji was succeeded by his son, Haloji, who was the father of Kumbhoji II. This Kumbhoji proved to be such an able and efficient ruler that the whole of Kathiawar trembled at his name. He largely increased the extent of his State by numerous conquests.

Kumbhoji had for his contemporaries such eminent personages as Amarji Diwan of Junagarh, Meheraman Khawas of Jamnagar, Vakhat Singhji Thakor of Bhavnagar, and Fatteh Mahammad of Cutch; but he towered over them all by his bravery and tact.

Kumbhoji gave himself no peace as long as Amarji was by the side of the Nawab of Junagarh. Hamid Khan ascended the throne of Junagarh in 1795 A.D. Kumbhoji succeeded in achieving that which he could not in the time of the previous Nawab. He alienated the feelings of Hamid Khan from his loyal and sagacious minister to such a degree that Amarji was murdered in the Nawab's palace, in 1784 A.D. Now Kumbhoji had much his own way with the Nawab. He secured from him a *sanad* in heredity with regard to Gondal, Jetalsar, Mali, Majethi, Lath, and Bhilmora. In addition, he permanently secured the districts of Sarsai and Champarda from the Nawab in satisfaction of an old out-standing debt.

Kumbhoji's only son, Sagramji, had died during his life-time, leaving behind him two sons, Muluji and Devoji; of these, the first being the elder, succeeded his grandfather. Muluji had two sons, Haloji and Dajibhai. Haloji succeeded his father but died only after a reign of one year. As he left no issue, his brother, Dajibhai, ascended the *gadi*. He too died without an heir, and so his uncle, Devoji, succeeded him in 1800 A.D. He accompanied Raghunathji, the Diwan of Junagarh, in 1803 A.D. in his expedition in Jhalawad to levy the *zortalbi* on behalf of Junagarh.

Devoji died in 1812 A.D. leaving behind him four sons, of whom Nathoji reigned for only two years. He was succeeded by Kanoji (1814-1821 A.D.), Chandra Singhji (1821-1851 A.D.), and Sagramji II (1851-1870 A.D.).

Sagramji died in 1870 A.D. and was succeeded by Bhagwat Singhji. He being only four years of age at the time of his father's death, the management of the

State was entrusted by the Paramount Power to an officer, who was designated the "Superintendent." In 1872 A.D. this officer was displaced by a "Special Assistant to the Political Agent."

During all this period, the Thakor Saheb was studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with an assiduity and diligence, which earned him the golden opinions not only of his preceptors but of all those with whom he came in contact during his *status pupilaris*. With a view to give a finishing touch to his education, he undertook a tour in Europe under the guidance of Col. Hancock. He published his experiences and impressions in the form of a diary, which was favourably noticed by the press both here as well as in Europe. Bhagwat Singhji assumed charge of his State in 1884 A.D. He went to England on several occasions and made the best use of his sojourn to that country. During the Jubilee festivities he was present in England as one of the members of the deputation sent by the princes of Kathiawar and received the insignia of K. C. I. E. from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. His Highness the Thakor Saheb studied medicine and gained the M. B. degree at the Edinburgh University, which, later on, conferred on him the degree of M. D. for a valuable thesis contributed by him to the medical science. In 1892 A.D. the University of Oxford honoured him with the degree of D. C. L., while the Cambridge University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. The subjects of His Highness voted him a colossal bronze statue, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscription. This is, perhaps, the only instance in the whole of India of such a tribute being paid to a ruler by his people.

The improvements done by Bhagwat Singhji in his State are too numerous and too varied to be fully recounted here; but they have been so well appreciated and recognised that Gondal was placed among the first class native States on account of "its importance and advanced administration" by the Paramount Power. The Chief has fully demonstrated by deeds that the words which he uttered at his installation speech were real, and that the ends of government, which the young Chief then defined, have been kept steadily in view by him. His Highness takes a keen and intelligent interest in his administration and in everything that concerns his subjects. He was created a G. C. I. E. in 1897 A.D. in recognition of his enlightened and progressive rule.

His Highness being himself accomplished and highly educated is naturally anxious to give the benefit of education to his subjects as liberally as he can. He has not only opened a large number of schools in his Raj but has established a Girasia school at a cost of about a lac and a half of rupees for the benefit of the sons of petty landlords, of whom there are numbers in Kathiawar, and who are not able to take advantage of the Rajkumar College and similar institutions.

The area of the State is 1,024 square miles having a population of 1,62,859 souls and yielding an average revenue of about 15 lacs of Rupees per annum.

H. H. Thakor Saheb Sir Bhagwat Singhji G. C. I. E. is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA DOULAT SINGHJI BAHADUR.
MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

Idar.

THE State of Idar, popularly known as 'Nani Marwar' is the principal Rajput State under the Mahikantha Agency, and the third Native State in the Bombay Presidency. The present dynasty of the Sooryavanshi Rathor clan was founded in Idar by the two brothers, Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, who came with a few followers from Jodhapur, and getting local adherents to their standard, gained an easy conquest and settled at Idar in 1729 A.D. Since then the territory of Idar has continued under the sway of the Rathors, though from time to time certain portions of the country such as Prantij, Bijapur, Harsole, and others, were snatched by the Peshwas. Anand Singhji was the first Maharaja of Idar and his direct male descendants Maharajas (2) Shiv Singhji (3) Bhowani Singhji (4) Gambhir Singhji (5) Juwan Singhji (6) Kesari Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* one after another. The infant son of Maharaja Kesari Singhji died shortly after his birth, and the line of direct male descendants having thus terminated, the right to the *gadi* devolved on H. H. Maharajadhiraj Major-General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur G. C. S. I., K. C. B., L. L. D. A. D. C. to H. M. the King-Emperor, as the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhta Singhji, who was the last chief of the Ahmednagar principality, which had reverted to Idar on his adoption at Jodhapur in 1843 A.D. Sir Pratap Singhji accordingly succeeded to the *gadi* of Idar in February 1902 A.D. and ruled for nine years. In May 1911 A.D. he abdicated the *gadi* of Idar to assume the charge as Maharaja-Regent of Jodhapur, consequent on the minority which followed the untimely demise of his nephew Maharaja Sardar Singhji of Jodhapur.

H. H. Maharaja Dowlat Singhji, the adopted son of Major-General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, is the present ruler of the State, who was formally installed on the *gadi* on July 24th, 1911 A.D. He was educated at the Mayo College. He received military training in the Imperial Service Cavalry, Jodhapur; and subsequently worked in the same army as Squadron-Commandant and Adjutant for some years. He was also the Military Secretary and a Member of the State Council in Jodhapur. The Maharaja accompanied his father Sir Pratap Singhji to England to be present at the coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and it was then that he was made an A.D.C. to the present King-Emperor, then H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He visited England a second time as Maharaja of Idar in June 1911 A.D. and was present at the coronation of His Majesty King George V.

The State has an area of 1,669 square miles with a population of 2,02,811 souls. The revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees per annum.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Dowlat Singhji Bahadur, who is styled the Maharaja of Idar, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal.



SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO GOVIND RAO GHORPADE.

CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

Ichalkaranji.

THIS is a feudatory State under Kolhapur and derives its name from its capital situated on the banks of the Panchganga river. Naro Mahadeo, the founder of the State, was one of the pioneers of the Brahmin families that migrated from the Konkan in the latter half of the seventeenth century. They came from the village of Varavada in the Ratnagiri district. Mahadeopant, the father of the founder of the Ichalkaranji State, gained the Kulkarni *watan* of Mhapan under the Sawantwadi state. On his death, his widow and little son walked on to Bahirwadi, the residence of the famous Mahratta general, Santaji Ghorpade, who was favourably impressed with the smartness of the boy and took him under his ægis.

Rajaram appointed Santaji as his Senapati, and Naro Mahadeo not only proved an able lieutenant to the gallant Mahratta general but won his golden opinion. Naro Mahadeo's original surname was "Joshi," but instead of that he assumed "Ghorpade," which was that of his master and benefactor, and it is borne by the chiefs of Ichalkaranji even to this day.

Santaji died in 1698 A.D. and Naro was left to his own resources. He had, however, risen to so much distinction that Anubai, the daughter of Balaji Vishwanath, was given in marriage to his son, Venkat Rao, in 1713 A.D. This alliance helped the future rise of the Ichalkaranji family. Naro died in 1728 A.D.

Venkat Rao succeeded Naro, but he did not remain satisfied with his adherence to the family of Senapati Ghorpade alone. He found independent sphere for his activity. He rendered great service to the Mahrattas in their wars with the Portuguese about the year 1739 A.D. It was he, who built the fort of Ichalkaranji and made the place his capital. Venkat Rao died in 1744 A.D. leaving behind him a daughter and a son.

Narayan Rao Tatya, the son and successor of Venkat Rao, was given a command in the Peshwa's army, and was present in all the campaigns in the South that were undertaken by Nana Saheb and Bhau Saheb. Narayan Rao's signal services obtained for him the Subhaship of Dharwar, then an important position. He died in 1770 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Rao Dada Saheb. He too figured very prominently in the military operations of the Peshwa at that period, especially in the campaign in Gujrath in 1774 A.D. under the leadership of Haripant Fadke. While Venkat Rao was thus employed in distant parts, his own territory was repeatedly attacked by the neighbouring Raja of Kolhapur. By the treaty of Purandhar between Kolhapur and the Peshwa in 1776 A.D., which was again ratified in 1778 A.D., the integrity of Ichalkaranji was preserved. Venkat Rao died in 1795 A.D. without issue. His widow, Ramabai, solicited the Peshwa's permission for adoption, which was reluctantly granted.

Narayan Rao Baba Saheb succeeded to the Ichalkaranji State, which had about this time shrivelled into only two Thanas—that of Ichalkaranji proper and Ajra, owing to the constant aggressions of Kolhapur and the Peshwa. Like his forefathers

Narayan Rao was a good soldier. He was of great service to the Peshwa in the battle of Kharda in 1795 A.D.; and, in the campaign of Ramchandra Rao Patwardhan in 1800 A.D. he not only withstood the attacks of Kolhapur, but in 1827 A.D. he got Rs. 48,000 as compensation from that State through the British Government. Narayan Rao died in 1827 A.D. leaving behind him two sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Venkat Rao Dadasaheb, succeeded to the *gadi* but died intestate in 1838 A.D. and was followed by his younger brother, Keshav Rao Tatyasaheb.

During Tatyasaheb's régime the status of Ichalkaranji was finally determined. The main bulk of the territory belonging to Ichalkaranji was received from the Maharaja of Satara, and some villages from the Peshwa. Moreover, they are free from the incidence of military service, which determines the tenure of the other Jahagirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country. In the year 1847 A.D., the British Government decided that the Chief of Ichalkaranji was to accept the sovereignty of Kolhapur. It was accepted on condition that Kolhapur was not to interfere in the internal administration and that all correspondence between the two states was to pass through the political officers of the British Government.

Keshav Rao Tatyasaheb died in 1852 A.D. without any male issue. Permission of adoption was granted by the Paramount Power, and Venkat Rao Raosaheb came to the *gadi* as adopted son. He died only within two years. A second adoption was allowed, and Govind Rao Abasaheb from the Huprikar Joshi family was adopted in 1864 A.D. He too died in 1876 A.D., only 18 months after he had assumed the reins of government. His widow adopted the present Chief, Narayan Rao Babasaheb, then a boy of only five years of age. He joined the Rajaram High School in 1879 A.D. and passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1889 A.D. Later on, he utilised his time in study and took advantage of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge. He studied all the subjects up to the B.A. course excepting classics, and went through the course of law up to the LL.B. degree. He was invested with full powers in the year 1892 A.D.

Narayan Rao is all in all a man of light and learning, and advocates steady reform. He is possessed of broad views and superior ideas. He is very simple in his private life and very economical in his habits. At the commencement of his rule, the State of Ichalkaranji had a debt of Rs. 45,000, and, in spite of famines and other adverse circumstances, he has not only liquidated all the debt, but has now a good balance on hand. For the last twelve years Narayan Rao Babasaheb has been a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, where his opinions and views are entertained with no small esteem.

The area of Ichalkaranji State is 240 square miles, containing 60,000 inhabitants and yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,15,000 per annum.



HIS HIGHNESS JAM SHRI RANJIT SINGHJI,
JAM OF JAMNAGAR.

Jamnagar.

JAMNAGAR or Nawwanagar ranks as one of the first class states in Kathiawar. Its ruler is a Jadeja Rajput, and belongs to the same family as that of the Rao of Cutch. The four Jam brothers—Rawal, Hardholji, Ravaji and Modji—started from Cutch, crossed the *Ran*, and entered Kathiawar, about the middle of the sixteenth century. They gradually took possession of the territories on the banks of the river Aji, and subsequently established their independent authority over Nagna Bandar and the adjacent country, which they conquered from Khemaji, the Jethwa chief of Ranpur. The town of Nawwanagar was founded in 1540 A.D. on the site of Nagna Bandar by Jam Rawal.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, Meraman, generally known as Meru Khawas, was one of the prominent figures in Kathiawar. He died in the year 1800 A.D., and the state of affairs in Nawwanagar was anything but satisfactory. About this time an Arab shot an English officer and he was given shelter by Jam Jasaji who was on the *gadi*. A combined army under Captain Carnac and Fatteh Singh Gaekwar marched upon Nawwanagar, and in 1812 A.D. a treaty was concluded, by which the Jam was brought to realise his position. Jam Jasaji died in 1814 A.D. He was succeeded by his brother, Sataji. He, too, died without issue, and Achuba, the widow of Jasaji, adopted Ranamalji, a distant kinsman, who succeeded Sataji in 1820 A.D.

Jam Ranamalji erected the palaces of Kotha and Lakhota and excavated the tank near them to find employment for his subjects during the famines of 1834, 1839 and 1846 A.D. Ranamalji died in 1852 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Vibhaji, who was a well-meaning and liberal ruler. In appreciation of his liberal policy the Paramount Power granted him the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. and he was permitted to adopt without the payment of *nazrana*. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1877 A.D.

Jam Vibhaji died in 1895 A.D., when Jaswant Singh, (who was recognised by the British Government as a successor in 1884 A.D.) came to the *gadi*. He in turn was succeeded by the present ruler, Ranjit Singh, in 1907 A.D., who was adopted by Jam Vibhaji before the birth of Jaswant Singh. He was educated at the University of Cambridge and is one of the smartest cricketeers.

The Jam is looked upon as the head of the Jadeja chiefs in Hallar. It has been customary with the Jam of Nawwanagar not to rise up to receive a chief of any rank whatsoever, who may happen to go to his court on a formal visit.

The State maintains a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers numbering 145, and a subordinate force of 211 men.

The area of the State is 3,791 square miles with a population of 3,36,780 inhabitants. The estimated gross revenue of the State is Rs. 25,00,000. A tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 is paid jointly to the British, the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagarh.

The present ruler, His Highness Shri Ranjit Singhji, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



SHRIMANT PARASHURAM RAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB PATWARDHAN.
CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

Jamkhandi.

THIS is one of the estates evolved out of the Sangli *Saranjam*, in the year 1812 A.D. Although the several members of the Patwardhan family formed one undivided Hindu family, yet they had lived and worked independently of each other for some time. Naturally they yearned for formal separation. The Miraj branch had formally separated from the parent stock in 1808 A.D. The example, thus set, was followed by other members of the family. The sons of Parashuram Bhau divided their father's estate in 1811 A.D. into two portions, Jamkhandi being held by the elder son, Ramchandra Rao and Tasgaon by the younger. The latter lapsed to the British Government in 1848 A.D., as the last holder died without any male issue.

Thus Ramchandra Rao may be said to be the founder of the Jamkhandi house. He was succeeded by his son, Gopal Rao, who died in 1840 A.D. His son, Ramchandra Rao Appasaheb, was put in possession of the Estate. He ruled till 1896 A.D. and introduced several administrative reforms in the State. He was succeeded by his son, Parashuram Rao *alias* Bhausahab Patwardhan, who was entrusted with full powers on the 4th of June 1903 A.D.

The chiefs of the Patwardhan family, except the younger branch of Kurundwad, have received *sanads* from Lord Canning permitting them to adopt; and Jamkhandi has thus a recognised permission to adopt.

The State of Jamkhandi is in alliance with the British Government by the treaty of 1819 A.D. and has to pay a tribute of Rs. 20,515 per annum.

The villages of Jamkhandi are situated mainly within the Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar districts. The estimated area of the State is 524 square miles, with a total population of 1,05,357 souls. The estimated gross revenue is about eight lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Jamkhandi being a first class treaty Chief in Southern Mahratta country, is entitled to exercise full jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters.



Clifton & Co., Bombay.

H. H. NAWAB SIDI SIR AHMAD KHAN, G.C.I.E.
NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

Janjira.

THIS State is situated on the western coast of India. It derives its name from the Arabic '*jazirah*' an island, because an Abyssinian in the service of the Kings of Ahmednagar managed to secretly land a body of 300 armed men on the Island situated at the mouth of the river Rajapuri, take possession of it, and fix it as his place of residence and centre of operations of conquest.

Janjira originally formed part of the dominions of the Nizam-Shahi kings of Ahmednagar, which was taken by the Moguls in 1600 A.D., and though the great Malik Ambar soon after recovered most of the territory belonging to his king, local records seem to show that the governors of Janjira were Mogul officers, till 1618 A.D. In that year an Abyssinian named Sidi Sirul Khan was appointed governor of Janjira by the King of Ahmednagar. In 1620 A.D. he was succeeded by Sidi Yakut Khan, and in the following year, by Sidi Ambar who was known as Sanak to distinguish him from the great Malik Ambar who ruled at Ahmednagar till his death in 1626 A.D. Sidi Ambar Sanak established his independence and became the founder of the present dynasty whose kings are called Nawabs, a title which was conferred upon them by the Emperor Aurangzeb. Sidi Ambar Sanak reigned till his death in 1642 A.D. and was followed by sixteen rulers of whom the most powerful were Sidi Khairiyat and Sidi Yakub. During their reigns they considerably increased the extent of their territory by their bravery and courage.

The Mahrattas and the Peshwas were constantly at war with the Sidi chiefs of Janjira, and for more than a century they tried to deprive them of their possessions, but the latter were able to maintain their position in the struggle. However, about the year 1776 A.D. one Sheikhji, who was then the chief *subhedar* of Janjira, treacherously entered into a secret treaty with the Peshwa, and not only joined him with a large army but managed to gain over to his side some of the other *subhedars* in the Janjira Fort. This weakened the power of the Sidi Chief to a great extent and eventually compelled him to enter into a treaty with the Peshwa, by which he had to surrender to him five of his *mahals* viz: Tala Nizampur, Ghosala, Birwadi, Goregaum, and half the *tappa* of Goil.

A treaty of alliance was concluded between the State and the British Government in 1833 A.D. It was made with the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Cowan, President and Governor for the Honourable East India Company.

Sidi Mahamad Khan, the grand-father of the present Nawab, after having ruled peaceably for twenty-two years, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Sidi Ibrahim Khan in 1848 A.D. A few years after the accession of Sidi Ibrahim Khan quarrels arose between him and the Sidi Sirdars of Janjira. The Governor of Bombay, finding that there was disorder everywhere in the State, asked the Chief, in 1867 A.D., to establish an independent court to try serious offences. In 1869 A.D. owing to several complaints, the Nawab was deprived of his criminal powers, and a British Resident was appointed to exercise them, leaving only civil powers in the hands of the Nawab. In 1870 A.D. the Sidi Sirdars taking advantage of the Nawab's absence

revolted against him, and having deposed him placed the present Nawab, who was then a minor, on the throne. They urged that they had a right to depose the chief and place any one else on the *gadi*. The Governor of Bombay deputed Mr. Havelock to enquire into these pretensions of the Sidi Sirdars, and it was decided that they were utterly groundless. The Nawab was accordingly re-instated on the throne on certain terms. The Collector of Kolaba was made Political Agent for the State and the Resident Officer was made his assistant. In 1873 A.D. the Sidi Sirdars submitted to the Nawab. They apologised for their conduct, and begged that their lands and allowances might be continued to them at the Nawab's pleasure. Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Khan died in 1879 A.D. after a reign of twenty-eight years. He left three sons—Sidi Ahmad Khan by his lawful wife Fatma Bibi, and two others, Sidi Mahamad Baksh and Sidi Abdur-Rahaman, by a *nika* wife named Saidabai.

On the death of Sidi Ibrahim Khan a dispute arose about the succession. The people in the fort of Janjira elected Sidi Mahamad Baksh and having placed him on the throne interred the body of the deceased Nawab. The then Assistant Pol. Agent, Mr. Fitzgerald, strongly protested against this election, and Mr. Bosanquet, the Political Agent was specially deputed to Janjira by the Bombay Government, to make enquiries. He called together all the Sidi Sirdars and informed them that the rightful Nawab would be installed with the sanction from the Government of India, and till then the administration of the State would be in the hands of Mr. Fitzgerald. The Government of India recognised Sidi Ahmad Khan as the rightful successor, and he was installed on the *masnad*. The young Nawab was sent for his education to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote where he remained till 1881 A.D. and completed his course. He spent some time in Poona studying civil and criminal laws. After his return to his State, the Nawab worked for some time in conjunction with the Assistant Pol. Agent, as joint administrator, and, when it was found that he had acquired an insight into the affairs of his State, he was invested with full powers of administration in 1883 A.D. He has been managing the State in a manner which has endeared him both to his Mahomedan as well as Hindu subjects.

The area of the State is 324 square miles, (excluding Jaffrabad in Kathiawar which is also subject to the Chief of Janjira) and contains 284 villages with 85,420 inhabitants. The average annual revenue of the State is 5½ lacs of Rupees.

The present ruling Chief is His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



KHACHER SHRI ODHA ALA
THAKORE SAHEB OF JASDAN

Jasdan.

THE rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of the Khachar clan. In fact, the Kathis may be said to be the original inhabitants of the peninsula—from whom it derives its name—who are considered by the Rajputs to be inferior to themselves.

Prince Veraval, a Rajput, who ruled at Dhonk (now a village under the Gondal State), married the daughter of Visal Kathi. Three sons were born to this Kathi prince—Valo, Khuman, and Khachar—whose names became the patronymics of the three branches of the family. The present ruler of Jasdan is a descendant of Khachar.

Jasdan is a town of very ancient renown. It was originally named Chastan, from Swami Chastan. The Ghorī Mahomedans of Junagarh built a strong fortress at Jasdan. It passed into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi and was seized from Jasa Khuman by Vira Khachar in 1665 A.D. He died in 1685 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Mansio, who was killed in a contest with the Khuman Kathis, and his setp-brother, Chelo, took up his place. Vajsur, the third in descent from Chelo, was the most renowned of the Khachars. He was so highly esteemed by his brother Kathis that they appointed him their *Ghardera* (head-man). Vajsur exacted *pal* or *valava* (a tax to desist from plundering the State which paid it) from several chiefs. As Harbhamji of Limbdi refused to pay this tax, Vajsur attacked him, and in 1791 A.D. compelled him to sue for peace and come to terms. Vajsur forced the Jam of Nawanagar to submit to his impositions by his ruthless raids in the State. He devoted the latter years of his life to peaceful avocations. He died in 1810 A.D., and was succeeded by Chelo Khachar II, who loved peace and quiet. He died in 1852 A.D. and his son, Ala Khachar, came to the *gadi*, after him.

The Kathis did not follow the rule of primogeniture, but divided their estates equally among the successors. The disastrous effects of this custom were observed by the British Government on its advent into Kathiawar, and they ruled that no estate was to be partitioned among the members of a family. Ala Khachar was the first, not only to acquiesce in this, but to impress upon his tribesmen the desirability of it. He was made a Companion of the Star of India during the time of Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay.

Ala Khachar died in 1904 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Odha. He is a Chief of the old type and administers his State according to Hindu ideas of government, but his subjects seem to be happy and contented under his rule. The heir-apparent, Prince Vajsur, has completed his course at the Rajkumar College and has been taking a direct part in the administration of the State.

The area of the State is 283 square miles, containing a population of 29,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about rupees 2,50,000 during normal years.

Jasdan ranks as a third class State, and its ruler is, therefore, empowered to inflict rigorous imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to rupees 10,000. In civil matters he has the power to dispose of claims up to rupees 20,000.



SHRIMANT RAM RAO *alias* ABA SAHEB DAFLE.

CHIEF OF JATH.

Jath.

THE Chief of Jath is in treaty relations with the British Government, and claims his descent from Lakhmojirao Yaldojirao Chavhan, headman of the village of Daflapur. Lakhmojirao had two sons, Satwajirao and Dhondjirao, both of whom were gallant soldiers. Their bravery attracted the notice of Sultan Ali Adilshah of Bijapur who at once took them into his service, and in 1680 A.D. conferred in perpetuity upon Satwajirao the *deshmukhi* of the four *mahals* of Jath, Karajgi, Bardol, and Vanwad, on payment of a *nazarana* of 3,000 Mohurs. Satwajirao continued to be one of the leading noblemen at the Bijapur court until its final overthrow by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1686 A.D. Satwajirao then assumed entire independence, and began to divest the territories of the Mogul Emperor, who ordered his generals to catch and bring him to Delhi. The Mogul generals were, however, unsuccessful; they captured Dhondjirao instead, and took him to Delhi. Satwajirao was surprised at this action of the Mogul generals; and, fearing lest any calamity befall his brother, he humbly offered his services to the Emperor, intimating his willingness to serve him if some grant were made to him in perpetuity. Aurangzeb readily accepted his proposal. He confirmed the *watan* already granted to him by the King of Bijapur, and in addition bestowed upon him the *jahagir* of Jath and Karajgi, and appointed him a "Commandant of 5,000 horse." On getting this *jahagir*, Satwajirao made the town of Jath his capital. Since that time, the Chavhan family came to be known as Dafles from "Daflapur" their original village.

Satwajirao had two sons, Bawajirao and Khanajirao, of whom the first was the rightful successor. He was killed at the siege of Satara in 1700 A.D. As he had no male issue, the *jahagir* devolved upon Yesubai, his widow, after the death of Satwajirao. She proved a just and kind ruler and was held in high esteem by her subjects. She died in 1754 A.D. and was succeeded by her nephew Yashwantrao, who was followed by his son Amritrao. He accompanied the Peshwa in his campaigns in the Karnatic and was present in almost all the battles fought there.

Amritrao was succeeded by his son Khanajirao. He fought under the Mahratta banner at the battle of Kharda in 1795 A.D. He died in 1816 A.D. He had two wives; the senior widow, Renukabai, took charge of the management of the State after him. She entered into a treaty with the British Government as well as with the Raja of Satara in 1820 A.D. She died in 1823 A.D.

Thus, there being a failure of male heir, the *jahagir* lapsed to the Raja of Satara. In 1824 A.D., however, it was restored to one Ramrao, a collateral member of the Dafle family, who also died childless in 1835 A.D., and the Raja of Satara again attached the *jahagir*; but restored it in 1841 A.D. to Ramrao's widow Bhagirthibai. This lady adopted Bhimrao *alias* Amritrao in 1841 A.D. He died in 1892 A.D. leaving no son, and his senior widow adopted the present Chief Ramrao *alias* Aba Saheb in 1893 A.D., who has since been invested with full powers of administration.

The area of the State is 884 square miles with a population of about seventy thousand inhabitants and a revenue of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of rupees.



Devare & Co. Bombay.

RAJA SHRIMANT KRISHNASHAH.

RAJA OF JAWHAR.

Jawhar.

NO reliable account of the foundation of the Jawhar State is forthcoming prior to 1294 A.D. Up to that time Jawhar appears to have been held by a Varli chief. The first Koli Paupera, otherwise known as Jayaba, appears to have obtained a footing by an ingenious stratagem. He asked for as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. When this was consented to, he cut the hide into strips and claimed as much area as was engirt by those strips.

Nemi Shah, the son of Jayaba, was conferred the title of 'Raja' by the king of Delhi in 1343 A.D. on the 5th of June. So important was this event considered of Jawhar that the day, on which the title was received, has been made the beginning of a new era, and is still used in the public documents of the State.

Very little is heard of the Jawhar Kings for about two centuries after Nemi Shah. The Sultans of Ahmedabad, who held the sea-coast of Thana, interfered but little with the chief of Jawhar. The Portuguese, too, who held the coast of Northern Konkan, only took care to prevent the constant aggressions on the part of the Jawhar chief. Shiwaji and his successors left the Jawhar king to himself and it was not till the power of the Peshwas was well-established that they took any notice of the Koli chief. After they had wrested the coast of Northern Konkan from the Portuguese in 1739-40 A.D., they repeatedly encroached upon the territories of the Raja of Jawhar. Patang Shah II. entered into an agreement with the Peshwa in 1782 A.D., by which he was confirmed on the *gadi* on condition of his agreeing to be his tributary.

On the fall of the Peshwa and the establishment of British supremacy, the Raja transferred his allegiance to the latter. No treaty, properly so called, has been entered into between this State and the British Government, but a memorandum of settlement was drawn up by the first Collector of Northern Konkan in 1822 A.D. Except the *nazrana* or succession fee in case of adoption, the Raja pays no tribute to Government. On the death of Raja Vikram Shah in 1866 A.D., his widow adopted Malhar Rao *alias* Patang Shah, who was vested with full powers in 1876 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Krishna Shah, the present Chief, in 1905 A.D. A *sanad* allowing the right of adoption was granted to the Chief in 1890 A.D.

The area of the State is 534 square miles with a population of 48,556 inhabitants. The revenue of the State in normal years is about one lac and a half of rupees.

Jawhar is under the political control of the Collector of Thana. The Chief has powers to decide Sessions cases and hear appeals, and to try his own subjects for capital offences.



HIS HIGHNESS SHER ZAMAN KHAN.

NAWAB OF JUNAGARH

Junagarh.

THE present rulers of Junagarh are the descendants of Bahadur Khan, an Afgan, who migrated to Delhi in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a lord-in-waiting to the Emperor Shah Jahan, whose life he, on one occasion, saved at the risk of his own, and the honourable title of 'Babi' (trusted) was conferred on him. The greatest among his descendants were Jafar Khan, Salabat Khan and Sher Khan. Opinions are divided as to who gained the fief of Junagarh from the Emperor. According to Col. Walker and Col. Jacob, Babi Mahammad Bahadur *alias* Sher Khan gained possession of Sorath from Mir Daulat Ali Naib, the representative of the Moguls, firmly established himself in Junagarh in 1754 A.D., and assumed the title of 'Nawab.' Sher Khan died in 1758 A.D. and was succeeded by Salabat Khan during whose time the levy of the *Zortalbi* (compulsory exaction) tribute from the different chiefs of Kathiawar commenced. Salabat Khan died in 1781 A.D. His eldest son, Sher Khan II, was a valiant soldier and one of the defenders of the Mogul Empire against the attacks of the Mahrattas. He died in 1788 A.D. and his son, Mohabat Khan, succeeded to the throne of Junagarh. It was in the time of this Nawab and his successor that Amarji, a Nagar Brahman from Mangrol, who was endowed with military and diplomatic genius, gained large and valuable accessions of territory and wealth to Junagarh.

Nawab Mohabat Khan died in 1775 A.D. and was followed by Hamid Khan. Till 1784 A.D., when Amarji was foully murdered, he not only kept down all the incursions of the neighbouring Chiefs, but proved himself a terror to them. Col. Walker who came to Kathiawar to settle the tribute payable by each Chief to the Gaekwar also determined the *Zortalbi* due by Junagarh. Hamid Khan died in 1811 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Khanji II, during whose time several vexed questions about territorial jurisdiction were settled. He died in 1840 A.D. leaving four sons of whom the elder two, Hamid Khan and Mohabat Khan K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi*, one after another.

Nawab Bahadur Khan III, on the death of his father in 1882 A.D., succeeded him. He had received a liberal education which he turned to good account in managing his State and introduced a variety of reforms according to modern requirements, in recognition of which he was created a K.C.I.E. He died in 1892 A.D. and a dispute arose about the succession between his son by the Radhanpur Begum and Prince Rasul Khanji. The latter was recognised by the Paramount Power and installed on the *gadi*. From his early days he was of a religious temperament and solicitous about the welfare of those whom 'Providence had put under him. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1899 A.D. He died in January 1911 A.D. and has been succeeded by his son, Sher Zaman Khan.

The area of the State is 3,284 square miles containing a population of nearly four lacs of people and yielding a gross revenue of about 26 lacs of rupees.

The Nawab of Junagarh is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



SHRIMANT PIRAJI RAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB GHATGE.

CHIEF OF KAGAL (SENIOR.)

Kagal.

1. Senior Branch.

THIS is a small native State in the Southern Mahratta Country, feudatory to the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Its capital is situated about twelve miles south-east of Kolhapur, in the valley of the Dudhganga river. The chief is descended from an ancient and illustrious Mahratta family surnamed Ghatge, who acquired great eminence during the palmy days of the Bijapur kingdom.

It is said that the family went from Jaipur to the Deccan towards the close of the fourteenth century to escape from the ferocity of Taimurlang of Persia, who played great havoc throughout Rajputana in 1398 A.D. Kamraja, the first common ancestor of the Ghatge family, is said to have rung a bell suspended from the ceiling of the audience hall in the palace of the king of Bedar by turning a summer-sault. Hence the surname Ghatge signifying "Winner of the bell." Likewise the title "Sarje Rao" was conferred by an Emperor of Bijapur on Bhanaji, one of the chief's ancestors, who defeated and slew Dudha Sarje Rao, a Rajput military leader, sent by Aurangzeb to overthrow the Bijapur dynasty. The Mahratta warrior after slaying his adversary plucked the Surja (head ornament) from the forehead of his horse, and carried it to the Emperor, who was so pleased with the exploit that he not only presented the crest to Bhanaji but gave him the title of "Sarje Rao" besides. 'Vajarat Ma-ab' i.e. possessing the abilities of a Vazir or minister, was a title conferred by Shiwaji III of Kolhapur on Hindu Rao Ghatge, the grandfather of the present Chief, for signal services rendered by him in the war between the state of Kolhapur and the Desai of Nippani.

Hindu Rao Ghatge was the son of Sakharam Sarje Rao Ghatge, who came into prominence during the time of Baji Rao II. He was a powerful figure in the Kolhapur Durbar and had received the grant of the Kagal Estate, though he was the representative of the younger branch of the family, in whose possession it had been more or less continuously for many years. Sarje Rao Ghatge's career is a matter of history. Daulat Rao Sindhia married his daughter, the well-known Baizabai, and his son, who received the title of 'Hindu Rao,' resided entirely at Gwalior and seldom, if ever, visited Kagal. The Estate is now held by Hindu Rao's adoptive grandson. When Sakharam Ghatge received the grant of the Kagal Estate, a smaller appendage was conferred on the representative of the Senior branch of the Ghatge family, which is now held by Dattaji Rao Balasaheb Ghatge. The chief distinction of this branch is their frequent inter-marriages with the royal family of Kolhapur.

Kagal is an ancient place and its oldest mention is found in grants or *sanads* of the sixteenth century from the Bijapur Kings. No old buildings remained entire but there are ruins of mosques and temples. The old fort of Kagal was destroyed by Yashwant Rao Sindhia, minister of Kolhapur, in 1780 A.D. In its place, about 1813 A.D., the late Hindu Rao Ghatge built a new fort, 307 feet from east to west and 366 feet from north to south. It is enclosed by a ditch and a thick stone-wall now



SHRIMANT DATTAJI RAO *alias* BALASAHEB GHATGE.
CHIEF OF KAGAL (JUNIOR.)

much ruined. The eastern portion of the rampart was destroyed in 1858 A.D. by order of the British Government. Besides a large mansion built within the town by the late Hindu Rao, after the model of the famous palace of Deeg, and several good houses belonging to the relations of the Ghatge family, a large mansion or *wada* stands at a small distance of the town built by the late chief of Kagal, Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, at a cost of about Rs. 1,00,000.

The present Chief of Kagal, Piraji Rao *alias* Bapusaheb, is the son of Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, the late chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur. He took his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till 1889 A.D. After that he resided at Dharwar till 1893 A.D. and then went out touring through India. While at Dharwar, he studied the theory of law and political economy and often attended the District Judge and other Courts to become familiar with the procedure in law courts. He was invested with powers of administration over his Estate in 1894 A.D. by His Highness Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, and Piraji Rao Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarje Rao Vajarat Ma-ab C.I.E., C.S.I. has been since then managing his Estate.

The area of Kagal is 111 square miles comprising 40 villages and a population of 44,290 souls. Its gross revenue during a normal year is about 5,50,000 Rupees.

2. Junior Branch.

THIS *jahagir* consists of 6 villages and a Deshmukhi *watan* yielding an annual income of Rs. 75,000. Its area is nearly 18 square miles and the population is about 6,500 souls.

Dattaji Rao *alias* Balasaheb Ghatge, the present Jahagirdar, is descended from the elder branch of the same family, to which the Chief of Kagal (Senior) belongs. Balasaheb lost both his parents before he was barely eight years of age and was left to the care of his step-brother, Shrimant Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, the late distinguished Regent of Kolhapur. He was brought up and educated with his nephews, H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur and Shrimant Piraji Rao Bapusaheb till 1882 A.D. Unlike Piraji Rao he is of a quiet and retiring nature given more to books and to a tendency to indoor life.



HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAM BAKSH KHAN.
MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

Khairpur.

THE State of Khairpur is in the province of Sindh under the Government of Bombay, and its ruler is called the Mir of Khairpur. He belongs to a Baloch family called Talpur. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sindh in 1783 A.D., the history of Khairpur is included in the general history of Sindh. In that year Mir Fattah Alli Khan Talpur established himself as *Rais* or ruler of Sindh; and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sorab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family.

About the year 1813 A.D., during the troubles in Kabul incidental to the establishment of Barakzai dynasty, the Mirs were able to withhold the tribute which up to that date had been paid to the rulers of Afghanistan. Two years earlier, in 1811 A.D., Mir Sorab had abdicated in favour of his son, Mir Rustam, whose unfriendly relations with his brother, Ali Murad, led to the intervention of the British. In 1832 A.D. the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sindh, was recognised by the British Government in a treaty, under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh were secured to the British. Ali Murad, who gradually succeeded in establishing his hold on the chiefship, cordially supported the British policy, and the result was, that after the battles of Miani and Daba had put the whole of Sindh at the disposal of the British government, Khairpur was the only State that was allowed to retain its political existence under the protection of the Paramount Power. In 1866 A.D. a *sanad* was granted to the Mir under which the British Government promised to recognise any succession to the chiefship according to Mahomedan law.

Mir Ali Murad died in 1894 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Mir Faiz Mahammad Khan, who ruled the State up to 1909 A.D. and was bestowed the title of G.C.I.E. by the British Government. After his death, his son, His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur, came to the *gadi*. His Highness was formally installed on the 1st of July 1909 A.D. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State, and has introduced several reforms in it.

The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles, and the population is 2,23,822 according to the census of 1911 A.D. The average revenue of the State amounts to Rupees 17,13,000.

His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.



SHRIMANT BHALCHANDRA RAO *alias* ANNASAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD (SENIOR)

Kurundwad.

1. Senior Branch.

KURUNDWAD State comes under the Political Agent of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. This State was a *saranjam* grant made by the Peshwa to Nilkanth Rao Trimbak Patwardhan about the year 1763 A.D. on condition of military service. About the year 1810 A.D., the State was divided into two parts, Kurundwad and Shedbal, of which the latter lapsed to the British Government in 1857 A.D. owing to failure of heirs.

In the year 1817 A.D., treaties were made by Mr. Elphinstone with Keshav Rao of Kurundwad and Ganapat Rao of Shedbal on the lines of the Pandharpur Settlement of 1811 A.D., and the strength of the contingents to be supplied for service was determined.

In 1855 A.D., a further division of Kurundwad into Senior and Junior was effected by the British Government between Raghunath Rao, Ganapat Rao, Vinayak Rao and Trimbak Rao. On the death of Trimbak Rao without issue in 1869 A.D., his share of the *jahagir* was bestowed upon Ganapat Rao by the British Government, and the share possessed by him in the *inam* Estate reverted to the Senior Chief, Raghunath Rao, whose descendants rule over the Senior Branch. Chintaman Rao *alias* Balasaheb, who was a well educated chief, came to the *gadi* in 1876 A.D. and ruled till 1907 A.D. His son and successor, Bhalchantra Rao *alias* Annasaheb, a graduate of the Allahabad University, is the present ruler.

The Senior Chief's Estate contains an area of 185 square miles and a population of 42,474 souls. The estimated annual revenue of the *jahagir* is nearly two lacs of rupees, of which Rs. 9,612 are paid as tribute to the Paramount Power.

The Chief of Kurundwad Senior ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Southern Mahratta Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. His family holds a *sanaat* of adoption, and succession follows the rule of primogeniture.



SHRIMANT MADHAV RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN.
CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD (JUNIOR)

Kurundwad.

2. Junior Branch.

THIS part of the *jahagir* is enjoyed by descendants of Harihar Rao and Vinayak Rao. Ganapat Rao *alias* Bapusaheb, who died at the close of the last century, was a ripe Sanskrit scholar and a patron of literature. He and his younger brother managed the Estate conjointly in a very harmonious and satisfactory manner. After the death of Ganapat Rao, the management of the Estate was kept in the hands of Harihar Rao *alias* Dajisaheb by the British Government, and Madhav Rao *alias* Bhausahab, his nephew and son of Ganapat Rao, was directed to work with him.

Harihar Rao *alias* Dajisaheb died last year and the management of the Estate has reverted to Madhav Rao, the son of Ganapat Rao.

The town of Kurundwad, situated on the right bank of the river Panchganga near its confluence with the Krishna, is the residence of the Chief along with that of the senior Branch.

The treaty of 1818 A.D. entered into by the senior Chief is considered as binding on the junior branch and the jurisdiction exercised by the younger branch is more by sufferance and delegation from the Paramount Power.

The area of the Estate in the possession of the junior branch is 114 square miles with a population of about 34,500 souls. The average annual revenue is about 1,75,000 rupees.



Vernon & Co.

THAKOR KARAN SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LAKHTAR.

Lakhtar.

THE rulers of this State are Rajputs of the Jhala race, to which the Raj of Dhrangadhra also belongs; in fact, the founder of the principality of Lakhtar, Abhai Singh, was one of the sons of Raj Chandra Singh, the occupant of the *gadi* of Halwad, between 1584-1628 A.D., Abhai Singh conquered Than and the surrounding country from the Babariya Kolis between 1604-1615 A.D.

After the death of Abhai Singh, his son, Wajaji I, came to the throne. He was a devout worshipper of Ranchhodji, whose idol he had brought from his maternal home, Dungarpur, and installed it in his palace; for a time Lakhtar was known as Ranchhodpuri.

Karan Singh I, the third in succession from Wajaji, led an army against Nawwanagar in support of Raj Pratap Singh of Halwad. The allied princes removed Hardholji, who had killed his brother, Jam Raya Singhji, and usurped the *gadi* in 1718 A.D. and placed his nephew, Jam Tamachi, on the throne in 1727 A.D.

Prithwi Raj, the fifth in descent from Karan Singh, was on the *gadi* of Lakhtar, when Col. Walker came to Kathiawar. The State was very badly managed by Prithwi Raj, who was under the influence of a low menial named Hirji Khawas. The Rajput Jahagirdars went to Baroda to lay their grievances before the Gaekwar through Gahenabai, a princess of the Lakhtar house and widow of Govind Rao Gaekwar. They got redress, and proper arrangements were made to liquidate the State debt by setting aside a certain portion of the revenue. Prithwi Raj died in 1815 A.D. His successor, Vajeraj II., died in 1846 A.D. and was followed by Karan Singh at the age of only three months. On attaining majority he was duly installed on his ancestral *gadi* and has been peacefully ruling his State.

The area of the State is 248 square miles, with a population 15,114 persons residing in 51 villages. The average annual revenue during normal years is about Rs. 75,000.

Lakhtar being a third class State in Kathiawar, the Chief has powers to inflict sentence of rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and a fine of Rs. 10,000; while in civil matters he can dispose of suits to the value of Rs. 20,000.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

THAKOR SAHEB PRATAP SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LATHI.

Lathi.

THE rulers of Lathi are Rajputs of the Gohel tribe. They have come from the same family as that of the chiefs of Bhavnagar and Palitana. Their common ancestor was Sejakji. He had three sons, and the descendants of the youngest Sarangji have been the chiefs of Lathi.

Sarangji's grandson, Noghanji, obtained possession of the country surrounding Lathi by sheer force of arms from the Kathi owners, and made Arthila his capital. Dudhoji, the grandson of Noghanji, was plundering the imperial territories and adding them to his possessions, which attracted the notice of the Mogul viceroy of Gujraht, and he ordered Rah Mandlik of Junagarh to bring this 'impudent' Dudhoji to his senses. A pitched battle was fought, in which Dudhoji was killed, and Arthila razed to the ground.

Limshahji *alias* Jijibawa, a kinsman of Dudhoji, and a *Girasia*, to whom the twelve villages of Valukhed had been assigned by the founder of the Bhavnagar branch, stepped into the position vacated by the untimely death of Dudhoji, and made Lathi his capital.

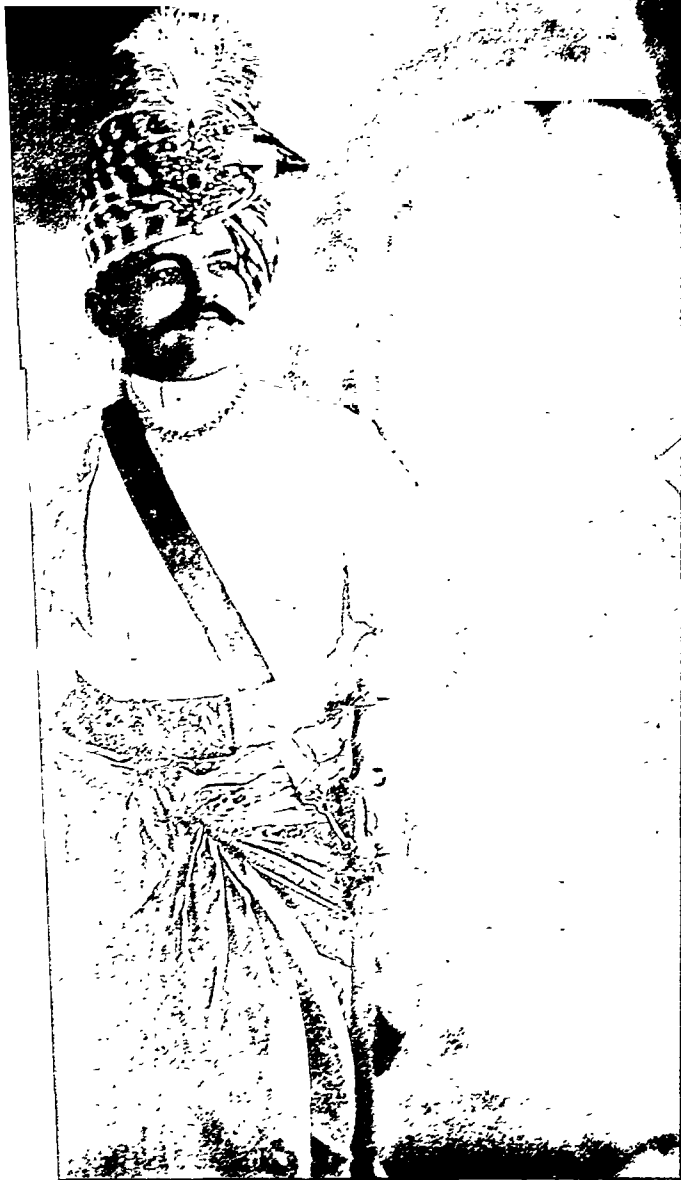
For a time he too went on extending his dominions by fresh conquests, but the attacks of their kinsmen from Bhavnagar and Palitana, and from the neighbouring Kathi chiefs brought about almost complete ruination to the Thakor; so much so, that Lakhoji, who was reigning there about the middle of the eighteenth century, was unable to pay his tribute to the Gaekwar. He gave his daughter in marriage to Damaji Gaekwar and granted him in dower the *pargana* of Chabadia, which afterwards came to be known as Damnagar. This matrimonial alliance contributed to save Lathi from the aggressions of the neighbouring chiefs, and the Gaekwar waived his demand except the *nazar* of a horse every year. Sur Singhji, the son of Lakhoji, was on the *gadi* at the time of Colonel Walker's settlement in 1807-1808 A.D.

The present ruler, Pratap Singhji, was installed on the *gadi* on the 1st of May 1911 A.D. His father Sur Singhji *alias* Bapubha, has been recognized as one of the first class poets of Gujraht.

The area of the State is 418 square miles. It contains 9,249 inhabitants. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,50,000. It pays no tribute to the Government, but pays Rs. 861 on account of Gaekwar's contingencies and Rs. 1,146 towards Junagarh *Zortalbi*.

Lathi is a fourth class State in Kathiawar, and as such, its Chief is invested with criminal powers entitling him to inflict rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine up to Rs. 5,000; while in civil matters he has power to dispose of suits up to Rs. 10,000.

The ruler of the State is officially styled "Thakor."



THAKOR SAHEB DAULAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LIMBDI.

Limbdi.

THE State of Limbdi is situated in the eastern part of Kathiawar. Its rulers belong to the Jhala family of Rajputs and trace their descent from Manguji, the second son of Harpal, who lived in the times of Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujrath, and who received a grant of 1,800 villages from Karan for certain valuable services rendered to him by Harpal. He was succeeded by his son, Hari Singhji.

Hari Singhji was a shrewd and far-seeing chief. It was during his time that Col. Walker arrived in Kathiawar about the year 1807 A.D. and settled the tributes to be paid by the several Chiefs in the province. The tribute payable by Limbdi was also determined. Moreover, the integrity of Limbdi, as then existing, was recognised by the British Government. Hari Singhji died in 1825 A.D. Fourth in succession to Hari Singhji was Jaswant Singhji, who came to the *gadi* in 1862 A.D.

During the minority of Jaswant Singhji, the administration was being conducted by his mother. She found it difficult to manage the State and the British Government appointed an officer of theirs in 1867 A.D. to supervise the State during the minority. Jaswant Singhji was sent to the Rajkumar College. On his attaining majority, he was entrusted with the sole management of his State in the year 1876 A.D.

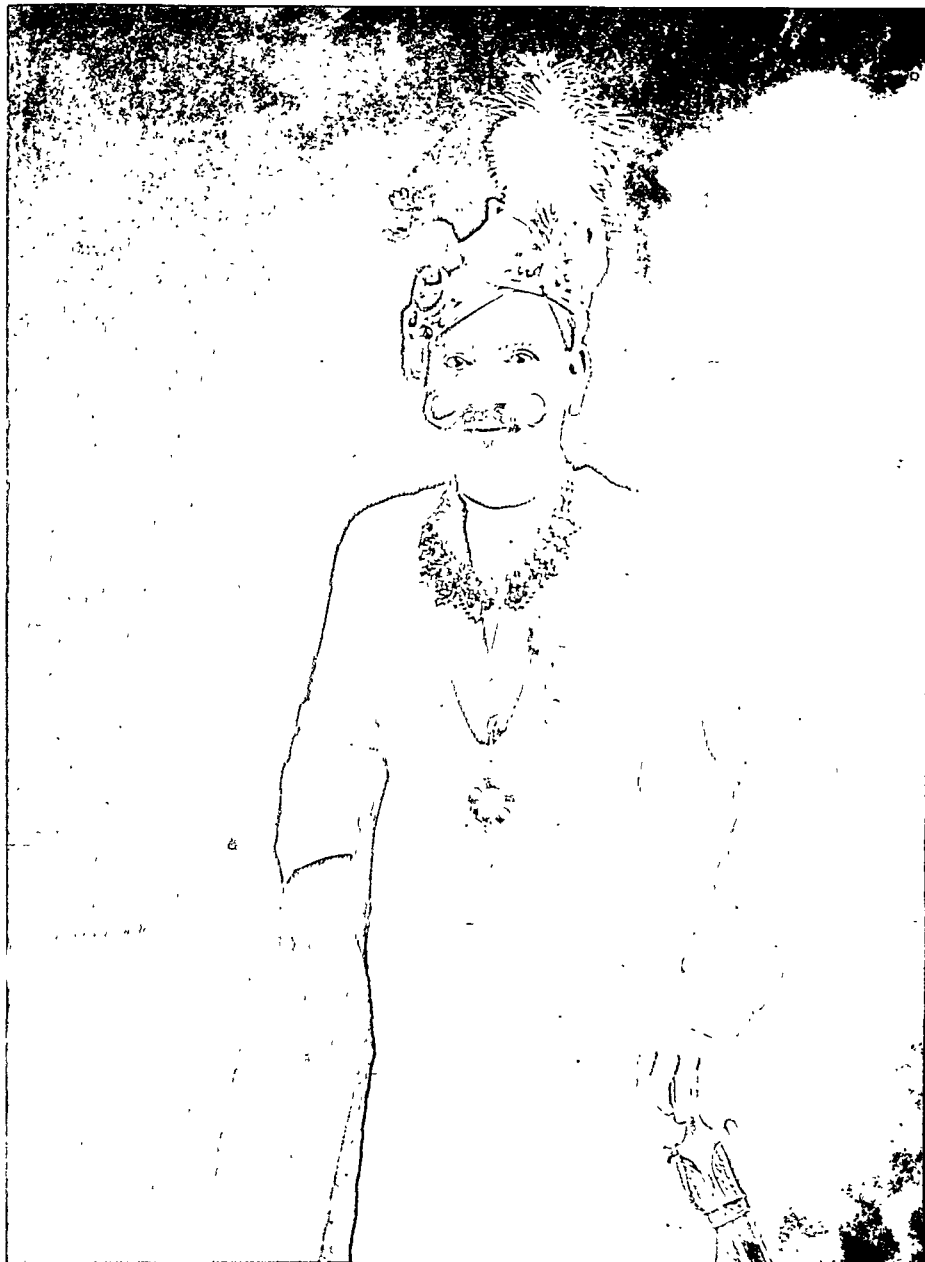
Jaswant Singhji was the first Kathiawar chief, who proceeded to England. On the first occasion his tour was only a short one. After his return he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. Lord Reay had great confidence in the views and opinions of Jaswant Singhji. He went to England on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, as one of the members of deputation of the Kathiawar Chiefs, when he received the distinction of K. C. I. E. at the hands of Her Majesty.

Sir Jaswant Singhji died in 1907 A.D. without issue. A few days before his death, he had fixed upon Daulat Singhji, commonly known as Colonel Dadbha, to be his successor. Another claimant came forward, but the British Government in consideration of the expressed wish of Sir Jaswant Singhji, installed Daulat Singhji on the *gadi* of Limbdi in 1908 A.D.

Daulat Singhji is descended from one of the off-shoots of the Limbdi State and is closely related to the chiefs of Jamnagar, and Gondal. He has had special military training at Poona, Deesa, Simla, Muttra, and Meerut as Commanding Officer of the Imperial Service Troops of Jamnagar. During the British management of the State of Jamnagar, Daulat Singhji was practically the right-hand of the Administrator. Thus, he has come to the *gadi* of Limbdi with a ripe experience of men and matters, and an exceptionally superior training.

The area of this State is 343 square miles with a population of 33,287 inhabitants and the gross total revenue is of Rs. 5,00,000.

His Highness Maharana Shri Daulat Singhji is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



MAHARANA SIR WAKHAT SINGHJI, K.C.I.E.

MAHARANA OF LUNAWADA.

Lunawada.

THE family of the Chief of Lunawada belongs to the Solanki clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from Sidh Raj of Anhilwar Pattan. Vir Bhadraj, an ancestor of the Chief of Lunawada, is said to have established himself at Virpur in 1225 A.D. But in 1434 A.D. the family removed to Lunawada. There is a very interesting legend as to how the town of Lunawada was founded. Rana Bhim Singhji, a descendant of Vir Bhadraj, who was then the ruling prince, once went out hunting and while pursuing a hare in the jungle was separated from his followers. Proceeding further he came across a sage whom he pleased by his deportment. The sage bid him continue the chase and build a town where he may be able to kill a hare. The Rana did so, and marked the spot where he killed a hare. The *sadhu* was the devotee of the god *Luneshwar* in honour of whom the Rana named the town Lunawada.

The first chief of this family, of whom we have any authentic information, was Dayal Singh. He appears to have been ninth in descent from Bhim Singhji. His great-grandson, Nur Singhji, ruled in the beginning of the eighteenth century. During this century the State was overrun by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, and for some time Lunawada was tributary both to the Gaekwar and the Sindhia. In 1808 A.D. Fatteh Singh came to the *gadi*; he was not only troubled by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas only but also by his brother, Sheo Singh, who rebelled against him and Rana thrice plundered the town of Lunawada.

In the year 1812 A.D. the State entered into an engagement, through the medium of the Political Agent, Mahi-Kantha, to pay to the Gaekwar government a tribute of *Siyashae* Rupees 6,001 per annum, without the intervention of the *Mulukgiri* army. In the year 1822 A.D. these engagements were renewed, and made perpetual, and the State became formally entitled to British protection in accordance with the terms of the convention of April 3rd, 1820 A.D. Previous to this, that is, in the year 1819 A.D. another engagement had been entered into between the British Government and the Sindhia, in which the former guaranteed the punctual payment of tribute by Lunawada to the latter.

The present Chief of Lunawada is Maharana Shri Sir Wakhat Singhji. He was born in the year 1860 A.D. and succeeded to the *gadi* of Lunawada in 1867 A.D. when he was a minor. He was invested with the administration of his State in 1880 A.D. and was honoured with the title of K.C.I.E. in 1889 A.D.

The area of the State is 388 square miles with a population of 63,967 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The revenue of the State amounts to about 1 lac of rupees.

His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhat Singhji K.C.I.E. enjoys a salute of 9 guns.



RAWAL SHRI TAKHAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF MANSA.

Mansa.

THIS small principality is situated in the Mahi-Kantha Agency in the Bombay Presidency. Mulraj, the first Solanki King of Gujraṭh, having killed Samat Singhji, the last of the Chawada dynasty, and his heirs, ascended the throne in 942 A.D. From this general destruction one infant son of Samat Singh—Ahipata—aged only one year, was saved by his mother, who conveyed him to her paternal home at Jaisalmer. There he grew up to manhood and when he was able to wield the sword he went out against Mulraj Solanki, defeated him, and, seizing 900 villages of Cutch made Morgarh his capital.

Punjaji, the fifteenth in descent from Ahipat, was deprived of Morgarh, and he removed his seat of government to Dharapuri (a village now under Palanpur) and established a new principality consisting of 84 villages. Alla-ud-Din Khilji, the Emperor of Delhi, conquered Dharapuri; but, pleased with the conduct of the chief he conferred upon him Ambasan with about 250 villages, and Punjaji made Ambasan his capital. Five princes occupied the *gadi* after him, of whom the fifth, Jaya Singhji, had three sons—Iṭar Singhji, Surajmalji, and Samat Singhji. They distributed the hereditary estate among themselves each obtaining a share of 84 villages. Iṭar Singhji got Ambod, Surajmalji got Varsoda, while Samat Singhji received Ambasan and each of them carried on his affairs separately. Sur Singh, the third in succession from Samat Singh, removed his seat of government from Ambasan to Mansa and the principality began to be known by that name.

Thakor Takhat Singhji, the thirteenth in descent from Sur Singh, inherited the paternal estate when he was a minor, on the death of his father Raj Singh, in the year 1889 A.D.

The area of the State is 27 square miles with a population of 14,926 inhabitants, and an average revenue of 55,350 rupees per annum.

The Chief, who is styled Thakor, is ranked among the third class chiefs in the Mahi-Kantha Agency, and as such, has the power of passing sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine up to Rs. 1,000 in criminal cases; while in civil matters his jurisdiction extends to hearing and disposing of suits to the value of Rs. 5,000.



Vernon & Co. Bombay.

KHAN FATTEH-UD-DIN KHAN.

CHIEF OF MANAWADAR.

Manawadar.

THIS is a section of the State of Bantwa, and a short account of the latter will give a fairly accurate idea of the position of Manawadar. Though a petty State in Kathiawar it has a certain amount of historical importance inasmuch as it is directly connected with the Junagarh and Radhanpur states. The rulers of these three are the lineal descendants of the Afghan nobleman, Bahadur Khan Babi, who rose to importance at the Mogul Court of Delhi on the strength of his right arm and natural bravery. Salabat Mahammad Khan, the great-grandson of Babi Bahadur Khan, had three sons of whom the two younger, Dalil Khan and Jaman Khan, had territories assigned to them which included the estate of Bantwa.

The descendants of Jaman Khan ruled over Bantwa under great odds, in consequence of their being continuously harassed by the predatory Kathis by whom they were surrounded. On one occasion, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, a bloody strife raged between the Kathis of Visawadar and the troops of the Chief of Bantwa.

Fatteh-ud-Din Khan, the seventh in descent from the original holder of the Estate, is the present incumbent of the Manawadar section of the Estate. He has received education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and politically ranks in the third class among the Chiefs of Kathiawar, and, as such, he has power in criminal cases to inflict punishments extending to seven years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000, while in civil cases he is empowered to dispose of suits ranging in value up to Rs. 20,000.

The Chief resides at Manawadar which is an inland city, 22 miles to the west of Junagarh. The other two co-sharers are fifth class Sirdars of whom one resides at Bantwa, and the other at Gidad.

The total area of the principality is 221 square miles and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. The revenue of the joint Estate is 4,50,000 Rupees per annum.



SHRIMANT SIR GANGADHAR RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E.
CHIEF OF MIRAJ (SENIOR).

Miraj.

1. Senior Branch.

MIRAJ was originally a portion of Sangli from which it was detached in 1808 A.D. The fort of Miraj was granted by Madhav Rao Peshwa in 1761 A.D. to Govind Rao, the fourth son of Harbhat, the original founder of the family.

As has already been mentioned elsewhere the several members of the Patwardhan family, though undivided according to law, lived separately, and at the time of the subversion of the Peshwa dynasty the Miraj family was represented by Madhav Rao and Gopal Rao, the sons, and Ganapat Rao and Krishna Rao, the grandsons of Gangadhar Rao, between whom and Chintaman Rao the Miraj and Sangli states had been divided. In 1789 A.D. Madhav Rao on behalf of his nephew, Ganapat Rao, agreed with the British Government to serve it with 300 horse and to keep up such establishment as was necessary for the preservation of order in his limits. Gopal Rao was dissatisfied with the whole arrangement, and demanded a division of the *jahagir*. It was sanctioned by the Paramount Power. Ganapat Rao being the elder son of Narayan Rao was the head of the family, and, therefore, entitled to the estate of Miraj (senior). He was too young to manage his affairs. Madhav Rao was left in charge of the minor's Estate, and the fort was in his possession, as guardian. With some difficulty Ganapat Rao and his brother, Moroba, got possession of their Estate from the guardian in 1825 A.D. There was not much harmony between the two brothers and a further partition into twain of the senior portion of the Estate was imminent, but for the death of Ganapat Rao in 1833 A.D., who left behind him two sons, Gangadhar Rao and Narayan Rao.

The Estate was found heavily encumbered and badly managed. By dint of patient investigation on the part of the Political Officer the encumbrances were eschewed of all frauds, and Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb was put in charge of his Estate in 1849 A.D. He rendered excellent help to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. which won him their thanks, and as a special mark of approbation the Paramount Power acceded to his request for permission to adopt a son and successor. He adopted Trimbak Rao Appasaheb, a cousin of his, and named him Ganapat Rao Tatyasaheb. He attained majority in 1871 A.D. when he was entrusted with the full management of his *jahagir*, and was shortly after appointed member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He expired in 1874 A.D. without issue. His widow, with the sanction of the Paramount Power, adopted the grandson of the chief of Sangli, who was named Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb on his adoption. During his minority the State was under the control of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The family of the Chief holds a *sanad* authorising adoption.



SHRIMANT MADHAV RAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN.
CHIEF OF MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

The area of the State is 3,389 square miles; its population is computed at 88,343 inhabitants, and its income at Rs. 3,50,000 per annum, of which Rs. 12,577 are paid in commutation of military service.

The Chief ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Southern Mahratta Country having power to try his own subjects for capital offences.

2. Junior Branch.

GANGADHAR Rao, the grandson of Harbhat, had two sons, Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao, of whom the latter acted as guardian to his nephew, Ganapat Rao, as has been already mentioned. On Ganapat Rao's attaining majority, he demanded his estate and the fort of Miraj. Madhav Rao tried his utmost to retain the fort to himself, but was compelled to hand it over to his nephew, since the Paramount Power once for all had decided the question. Ganapat Rao demanded accounts from Madhav Rao through the British Political officers. He evaded rendering them on one pretext or another and ultimately turned suddenly silent. In 1831 A.D. a part of his *jahagir* was sequestered; this did not produce any effect, and in 1833 A.D. the whole of it was attached; in 1840 A.D. the British Government, with a view to afford relief, offered him a variety of alternative terms of which he took no notice. A full enquiry was made and the amount of debt payable was fixed at Rs. 1,70,798 by the British Political officer.

The *jahagir*, which had been attached in 1833 A.D., was offered to Lakshman Rao *alias* Annasaheb, the son of Madhav Rao, in 1848 A.D. on condition he accepted it together with the liability and undertook to pay off the debts in fifteen instalments. Lakshman Rao consented to the arrangement. Madhav Rao passed the remainder of his days in seclusion and died in 1859 A.D.

Annasaheb managed the Estate fairly well, and in course of time freed it of all debt. He earned the thanks of the British Government for his loyal conduct during the Mutiny. He has had several sons, of whom only Harihar Rao survived and succeeded him. After ruling only for the short space of three years he died in 1877 A.D. leaving a minor son, Lakshman Rao II, who, in due time, after completing his education, came in charge of his Estate. He died in 1908 A.D. and has been succeeded by his son, Madhav Rao Babasaheb.

The estates of the third and fourth branch of Miraj lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1845 and 1842 A.D. respectively for want of heirs.

The area of the State is 211 square miles containing 35,500 inhabitants and yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,25,000 during an average year of which an annual contribution of Rs. 6,412-8-0 is paid to the Paramount Power on account of military service.

The Chief of this branch is, in all respects, on the same footing as the Senior one in point of power, authority and adoption.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR SAHEB SIR WAGHJI, G.C.I.E.

THAKOR SAHEB OF MORVI.

Morvi.

THE State of Morvi lies in the north-eastern part of the peninsula of Kathiawar stretching up to the southern confines of the Gulf of Cutch, while the capital stands on the banks of the Machchu river.

The Thakors of Morvi belong to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and are directly descended from the family of the Raos of Cutch. On the death of Rao Rayadhanji in 1698 A.D. his third son, Pragmalji, seized the *gadi* leaving his brothers to shift for themselves. One of them, Kanyoji, appropriated to himself the territory of Waghad, Morvi, and Kantharia in Cutch, and became independent. He may, therefore, be looked upon as the founder of the Morvi house, although the town had not yet become the seat of government, since he lived at Adhoi in Waghad. He founded the sea-port town of Wawania on the Gulf of Cutch. He died in 1734 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Aliyoji. There was ill-feeling between him and his brother, Modji, the founder of the principality of Malia. The latter induced the Miyanas of Sindh—a tribe of free-booters—to settle in his vicinity with a view to harass his brother. Not only was the feud between Morvi and Malia kept up for generations, but the lawless Miyanas proved very troublesome for a long time to the whole province of Kathiawar.

Aliyoji was assassinated at Paddhari in 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Rawaji, who died in 1768 A.D. With a view to avenge the murder of his father, Rawaji attacked and demolished Paddhari, and took possession of seven of the Jam's villages besides. He extended protection to Prince Lakhapatji of Cutch.

Panchaji and his son, Waghaji, the successors of Rawaji, were occupied the whole of their time in the smouldering feud with Malia, and in quarrels with the Rao of Cutch and the Raj of Dhrangadhra. Waghaji died in 1785 A.D. and was followed by his eldest son, Hamirji. He died without issue and was, therefore, succeeded by his brother, Jiyoji, in 1790 A.D. During his time the contest with Nawanganar blazed afresh. Jam Jasaji married a Dhrangadhra princess, when Vajsur Khachar of Jasdan gave him the village of Atkot as a dowry. Dado Khachar did not approve of this arrangement and rose in arms against Nawanganar. Meraman Khawas of Nawanganar proposed to him, that he should proceed against Morvi, and that the village of Atkot would be restored to him in compensation for this service. In a sharp hand-to-hand fight in 1792 A.D. Dado and several of his comrades were killed. The ruler of Morvi knew no peace. A Jadeja Rajput of Nagarwas was plundering the territories belonging to the chief of Morvi. Jiyoji, with the help of the Peshwa's troops, took Nagarwas and compelled its owner to fly. This took place in 1795 A.D.

Cutch now came forward. In 1800 A.D. it sent Bhanji Ramji at the head of a large army who besieged the sea-port town of Wawania which was the most important town belonging to Morvi. Jiyoji not only offered a bold resistance but successfully defeated the Cutch army in 1801 A.D.

The chiefs of Morvi were beset with troubles from all sides and had it not been for their tenacity of purpose they would have succumbed. Colonel Walker, the

Resident of Baroda, arrived in Kathiawar in 1807 A.D. for the permanent settlement of the tribute, and in that connection visited Morvi. From this time dates the connection of Morvi with the British Government, which came in at the right juncture, since the State had come into a miserable plight owing to the continued raids of the Miyanas and the frequent attacks of Cutch and Jamnagar.

In 1820 A.D. the Kolis of Cutch and other Sindhi free-booters began to plunder the northern precincts of the Morvi State. The chief at once applied to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, who wrote to the Rao of Cutch to keep watch over the lawless marauders but he was not able to do so. The British Government posted a small party of armed men at Ghanila and the Rao of Cutch was compelled to pay Rs. 10,700 by way of compensation. Jiyoji died in 1829 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Prithirajji, who carried on the administration of the State with economy and paid off a portion of the debt under which the State was groaning.

Prithirajji died in 1846 A.D. His son, Rawaji, came to the *gadi*. It was in his time that Adhoni was placed under the management of the Cutch Agency. Rawaji was a wise and careful ruler. He established courts of justice in his territory and introduced several reforms in regard to revenue, agriculture, and commerce. By his judicious management all the debts were cleared off.

Rawaji died in 1870 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, Waghaji and Harbhamji, of whom the first was only twelve years old and the second still younger. Both of them were sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the State was placed under a joint administration supervised by the Political Agent, Kathiawar. After a stay of about seven years at the College, Waghaji went on a tour through India and on his return was associated with the Joint Administrator for about a year. He was put in sole charge of his State in 1879 A.D. and he has been, since then, managing the State with credit. He was the first Chief in Kathiawar to introduce electric power and the first to lay a railway line of his own, as also to connect the port of Wawania with the interior by a tramway both for goods and passengers.

In 1887 A.D. the Thakor Saheb was deputed with the Thakor Sahebs of Gondal and Limbdi by the Kathiawar chiefs to present their address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. On this occasion the State of Morvi was elevated to the rank of a first class State, and on his return to India, the Thakor Saheb was appointed K.C.I.E. In 1890 A.D. he was granted the *sanad* of adoption. In 1897 A.D. His Highness Sir Waghaji K.C.I.E. was appointed Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

H. H. the Thakor Saheb Sir Waghaji is an enlightened ruler who has been silently but steadily working for the moral and material advancement of his subjects in various ways.

The area of the State is about 900 square miles with about a lac of population. The revenue of the State is in a normal year about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of Rupees.

H. H. Thakor Saheb Sir Waghaji K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E. is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



Devare & Co., Bombay.

SHRIMANT MALOJI RAO RAJE GHORPADE *alias* NANASAHEB.

CHIEF OF MODHOL.

Mudhol.

THE founder of this family was of Rajput origin and was descended from the Rana of Udaipur. This Ghorpade family and the Bhonsle family of Satara trace their descent to a common ancestor, Bapa Rawal of Chitor, through his descendant Bhimis who founded the principality of Dungarpur and Banswara.

This family played an important part in the history of the Deccan. It appears that Mudhol came into the possession of the family about the year 1551 A.D. At that time they held an important position at the court of the Bahamni kings, and the command of 7,000 horse. It appears that Mudhol along with its five *mahals* was held in *saranjam* by this family, even before it was granted in *inam* by the Adilshahi dynasty along with the hereditary title of 'Raja' and privilege of using the *morchals* and *chavaries* and the exemption from *mujara* (the obeisance of a subject).

At this period, Baji Ghorpade played an important part in the wars with Shiwaji. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Shiwaji raised the standard of revolt in the Maharashtra. In order to bring him under control the Bijapur kings sought the capture of his father, Shahaji, who was also a Sirdar at their court. Shahaji was too sharp for them to be taken unawares. The king was, therefore, obliged, in open Durbar, to seek the help of some one willing to capture Shahaji, and Baji Raje, who was never on good terms with Shahaji, readily undertook the task and was successful in capturing him.

In the year 1660 A.D. the Bijapur kings raised an army to suppress Shiwaji, and Baji Raje was appointed to its command. Baji left Bijapur for Mudhol a couple of days ahead of the army. Shiwaji who had an eye on him, finding him unattended, took advantage of the opportunity, left Panhala and was before Mudhol, when everybody thought he was engaged in making preparations for his defence. Thinking Shiwaji to be an advance guard of the Bijapur army, the gates of Mudhol were thrown open, thus leaving everything to his mercy. He found Baji Raje asleep with his family, and before he could leave his bed, he was killed by Shiwaji. After all the male members of the family were put to the sword, Shiwaji set fire to the *wada*, and rushed back to Panhala. Thus the enmity between the houses of Mudhol and Kolhapur increased until it was finally allayed by the marriage of the paternal aunt of the present Raje Saheb to a nephew of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in 1862 A.D.

After the downfall of the Bijapur kingdom, the Ghorpades of Mudhol, for a time, joined the armies of the Mogul, their *saranjam* and *inam* territories being continued to them by Aurangzeb.

After the downfall of the Mogul power in the Deccan, the Peshwa asked Maloji to join the Mahrattas, but he refused to do so. He was, however, ultimately obliged to take up their side with the contingent of *sawars* to be paid for by the Peshwa.

Maloji with his sons, Shankroji and Ranoji, distinguished himself in the operations against the English in 1779 A.D., when the latter had to make a disastrous retreat. In the action that took place, after the convention of Wadgaon, Ranoji was killed

and Maloji was wounded. In consequence of this the village of Padsalgi was granted to Ranoji's son, Bahirji Rao. Shankroji, about the same time, received the *saranjam*, comprising the districts of Bilgi, Bidri, and Tikota, yielding an annual income of about 60,000 rupees.

In the battle of Kharda, Maloji and his eldest son, Govind Rao, were on opposite sides, and met in a hand to hand encounter where the latter was dangerously wounded by his father.

During the absence of Maloji, his son, Malhar Rao, used to look after the affairs at Mudhol, where he made himself very disagreeable and unpopular. So the people requested Maloji Rao's grandson to come over to Mudhol. There was a struggle between the two, and Malhar Rao had to run away. He then went to the Maharaja of Kolhapur for help and came to take over Mudhol with the Maharaja's army, but was defeated by Narayan Rao. He then went to Gwalior, where he was received by the Sindhia, since he was the brother of Govind Rao Raje, the son-in-law of the Sindhia. He returned afterwards to Mudhol.

In 1805 A.D. Maloji died and was succeeded by his grandson, Narayan Rao, the son of Govind Rao. He died in 1816 A.D. leaving three sons, Govind Rao, Lakshman Rao, and Venkat Rao. Venkat Rao, though the youngest, succeeded to the *gadi*, since he was the only son of the eldest wife of Narayan Rao. Lakshman Rao then went to Baroda, where he began to serve under the Gaekwar in place of the substitute appointed by Maloji Rao.

It was in the time of Venkat Rao, that a treaty was concluded with the British Government. In the year 1854 A.D. Venkat Rao died leaving a son, Balwant Rao, then only 14 years of age. Government appointed a *Karbhari*, who looked after the State, until the powers were handed over to Balwant Rao Raje in 1859 A.D., whose career lasted for only 14 months. He died leaving an infant son, Venkat Rao, heir to the State and there was, thus, a long minority of 20 years, during which period the State affairs were looked after by the British Political Officers. Venkat Rao Raje was given charge of the State in 1882 A.D. with full powers.

His *regime*, which lasted till 1900 A.D., at the early age of 39 was marked by works of great public utility. Thus during the famine of 1895-96 A.D., which affected the State most, relief works were opened, corn brought by the State from a distance and distributed among the famine-stricken, and in this and various other ways efforts were made to alleviate their sufferings.

The present Raje Saheb was born in 1884 A.D. and invested with full powers in 1904 A.D. Since then he has been taking pains to improve his State. He was the first Chief to make primary education free in his State. The Raje Saheb takes very keen interest in agriculture and has opened extensive farms of his own, where various experiments on modern lines are carried on under his personal supervision. In recognition of all this Government was pleased to confer on him a salute of 9 guns as a mark of personal honour.



THAKOR SAHEB HARISCHANDRA SINGHJI
THAKOR SAHEB OF MULI.

Muli.

THIS is the only Parmar Rajput State in Kathiawar. The Parmars entered the peninsula under the leadership of Lagadhirji between 1470-1475 A.D. They first proceeded from Tharparkar to Than and Chotila, and were afterwards permitted by Visal Deo, the then Waghela chief of Wadhwan, to settle on the banks of the river Bhogao, where they founded a town and named it Muli after a Rabari woman. The Rajputs of the Chabad race, who were closely connected with the chief of Wadhwan, ruled at Sayla. They did not view the settling of the new comers, in their vicinity, with a favourable eye, and on a very paltry pretext went to war with them, but failed in their endeavour to expel them. The Chabads now tried to gain Visal Deo to their side through his queen, who was their kins-woman. Through her influence, the Parmars were deputed by the Chief of Wadhwan to fight with two Bhils, who were his enemies, and who were looked upon as invincible. The Parmars executed the task most successfully, with the result that they were granted Muli, Than, Chobari, and Chotila *parganas*. Lagadhirji and his followers were extraordinarily brave and chivalrous. They were ever ready to help the weaker in a contest, and showed their in-born bravery, and generosity of heart, on more than one occasion. During the unsettled times, when first the Mahomedan Subhas of Gujrath and then the Mahrattas laid a ruthless hand on Kathiwar, these Parmar chieftains successfully maintained their position against them.

Kalyan Singh I, a direct descendant of Lagadhirji, was on the *gadi*, when Col. Walker entered Kathiawar and brought about the settlement of the tribute payable by each chief. On the death of Kalyan Singh, his son, Wakhat Singh, succeeded to the *gadi*. He died without issue and there was some dispute about succession, but his brother, Sarttanji, duly became the Thakor of Muli. He died in 1894 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Himat Singh. He was a minor when he came to the *gadi*, and as a consequence, the State was placed under British management, and the young chief was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. In due course, he was put in charge of his State, but he did not live long, either to enjoy his power or to show to the world how he wielded it. He was succeeded by his son, Harichandraji, who was born in 1899 A.D., and is, therefore, a minor, studying at the Rajkumar College. He is the twentieth in descent from the founder of the State.

The State of Muli is at present under the settled policy in charge of a manager under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar State.

Muli is a fourth class State in Kathiawar, and as such, its rulers have limited criminal powers to inflict not more than three years imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 5,000, and to dispose of civil cases of the value of Rs. 10,000 maximum.

The area of the State is 133 square miles, containing 15,830 inhabitants according to the latest census. Its annual revenue is Rs. 80,000.

The Chief of Muli is officially styled "Thakor."



Eos, Co., Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR SHER MAHMMAD KHAN G.C.I.E.
DIWAN OF PALANPUR.

Palanpur.

PALANPUR is a Mahomedan State in the Political Agency of the same name in the Bombay Presidency. The Chief is styled the Diwan of Palanpur, who is descended from the Lohanis, an Afghan tribe, who were subsequently known in history as Jhaloras, as they captured Jhalore from the Mewar Rajputs in the fourteenth century. On their first arrival, they were vassals of Ahmedabad, and during the disturbances which marked the fall of that dynasty Ghazni Khan Jhalore, endeavoured to rouse Northern Gujrath into arms on behalf of Muzfar Shah, the last Sultan of Ahmedabad. For this action he was imprisoned by Akbar, but was subsequently (1589-90 A.D.) reinstated at Jhalore, and seven years later, received the title of 'Diwan' and the government of Lahore for successfully repulsing an invasion of the Afghan tribes. During his rule, his brother, Malik Phiroze Khan, took Palanpur and Deesa making the former his head-quarters. Ghazni Khan was succeeded in 1614 A.D. by his son, Pahar Khan, who yielded place in 1616 A.D. to Malik Phiroze Khan, the conqueror of Palanpur. Subsequently in 1699 A.D. Jhalore and Sachor, the possession of which had been confirmed by Aurangzeb in 1682 A.D., were taken from the family, which thenceforth fixed its seat at Palanpur.

The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1813 A.D., in which year the chief was murdered by a body of factious nobles known as Jamadars, and his infant son was placed on the throne by the British under the regency of his uncle. He died in 1854 A.D. and his son, Joravar Khan, succeeded him.

During the dark time of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. Joravar Khan showed unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Government. He died in 1877 A.D. and was succeeded by the present Nawab Sher Mahammad Khan.

During the last 32 years of his rule, the Chief has been paying full attention to the development of agricultural resources and the promotion of education, the result of which has been very satisfactory. Sixty-eight new villages have been populated and a vast area of uncultivated land has been brought under tillage and several other reforms have been introduced in the State. In appreciation of the good administration and loyalty of the present Chief, the British Government have conferred upon him the insignia of G.C.I.E. and the hereditary title of "Nawab." An increase of two guns in his salute has also been made. His Highness Nawab Sher Mahammad Khan is considered to be a popular and generous Prince and is respected by his subjects,

The area of the Palanpur State is 1,766 square miles, and its population is 2,22,627. It contains one town Palanpur and 510 villages. The gross revenue of the State is above 7½ lacs of rupees, and it pays a tribute of rupees 38,461 to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahammad Khan G.C.I.E. Diwan of Palanpur is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.



THAKOR SAHEB BAHADUR SINGHJI

THAKOR SAHEB OF PALITANA.

Palitana.

PALITANA is in the Kathiawar Political Agency of the Bombay Presidency and ranks as a second class state in Kathiawar. Its rulers are Gohel Rajputs, and are descended from Shahaji, second son of Sejakji, the chief of Bhawnagar being descended from the eldest son, and the chief of Lathi from the third.

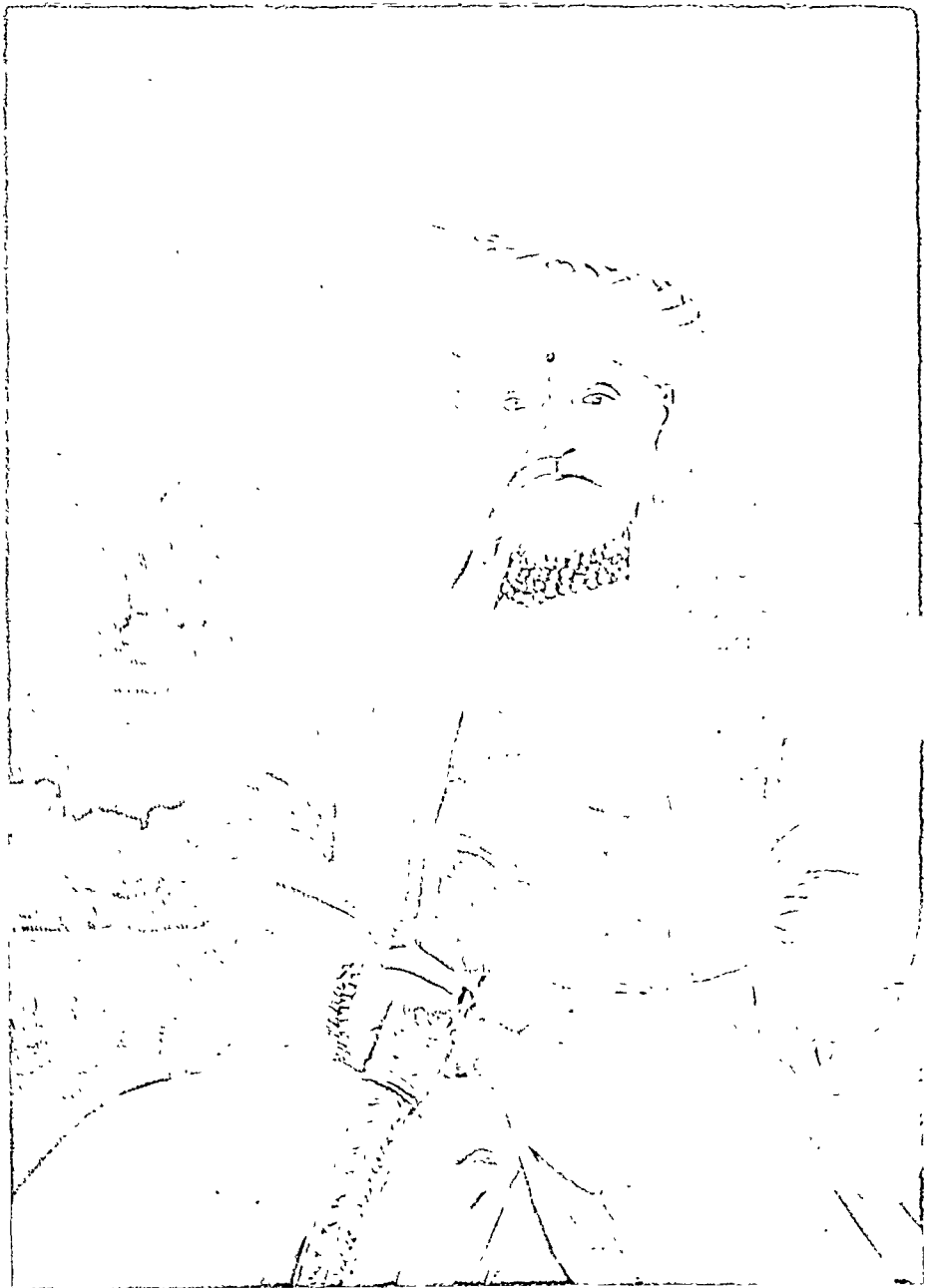
The rulers of Palitana were for many years engaged in the dispute with the Jains concerning the control of Shetrunja hill, which rises above the town of Palitana and being covered with Jain temples, is the resort of innumerable pilgrims. From old records it seems that many years before the Gohel chiefs established themselves in Saurashtra, the Jains worshipped in Shetrunja. Prince Murad Baksh, in 1650 A.D. conferred the whole district of Palitana on a Jain jeweller by name Santi Das, who supplied the Mogul Prince with funds when he went with Aurangzeb in 1658 A.D. to fight with Dara at Agra and assumed the throne. On the decay of Mogul power, Palitana fell into the hands of the Gohel chiefs, who were tributaries to the Gaekwar. While, therefore, the whole mountain is regarded as a religious trust, it is under the jurisdiction of the Chief, for whose protection the Shrawakas have long paid a yearly subsidy for its protection.

Thakor Sur Singhji Pratap Singhji of Palitana died at Poona on the 24th November 1885 A.D. mourned and regretted by all classes of society in Western India, especially by his Palitana subjects. His son, Man Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* of Palitana, and ruled till 1905 A.D. when he died. Since his death the State has been administered by the British Government owing to the minority of the present Chief.

The area of the State is 289 square miles. The population is 52,856 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The State contains one town Palitana, the capital, and 90 villages. The gross revenue is estimated at six lacs, chiefly derived from land. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 10,364 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagarh.

Palitana possesses the famous Shetrunja hill, which is the most sacred of the five hills of the Jains in India. Mr. Kinloch Forbes, the author of *Ras Mala*, describes it as the "first of all places of pilgrimages, the bridal hall of those who would win everlasting rest." The entire summit of the hill is covered with temples, which possess a great architectural skill.

The present Chief of Palitana, Thakor Saheb Bahadur Singhji, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



Devare & Co., Bombay

SHRIMANT MUDHOJI RAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR.

CHIEF OF PHALTAN.

Phaltan.

THE Chief of Phaltan surnamed Nimbalkar belongs to an ancient Mahratta family, which attained great distinction in the fourteenth century. Nimbraj, who is said to be the founder of the family, was a brave warrior and distinguished himself in the time of Mahammad Tughlak, the Emperor of Delhi, who granted him a *jahagir* and the title of 'Naik.' He died in 1349 A.D., having founded the present town of Phaltan. He was succeeded by his son, Wanang Bhupal. This chief was put to death in 1374 A.D. His son, Wanangpal, re-took Phaltan in 1390 A.D. and died in 1394 A.D. After this, a number of chiefs followed in direct succession, but no authentic information about them is available.

In the seventeenth century, Phaltan State was a tributary of the Bijapur kings. In 1630 A.D. Mudhoji Rao became the chief of Phaltan. He was killed by the king of Bijapur in 1644 A.D. and his son, Banaji Naik, was taken prisoner to Bijapur. He too would have been killed, but owing to the intercession of some Mahratta nobles at the Bijapur Court he was set free and restored to his ancestral *jahagir* in 1651 A.D. It is said that Shiwaji had given his daughter, Sakhubai, to the son of Banaji Naik, and renewed the ties of relationship with the Nimbalkar family. It is well known that the famous Jagpal Rao Naik Nimbalkar was related to the house of Bhonsles through his sister, Dipabai, wife of Maloji and grand-mother of Shiwaji.

With the growth of the Mahratta power, the *jahagir* of Phaltan became subordinate to the Rajas of Satara and the Peshwas of Poona. After the overthrow of Bajji Rao II, the last Peshwa of Poona, this State became allied to the Raja of Satara by the treaty of 1820 A.D. and finally to the British Raj.

The present Chief, Mudhoji Rao *alias* Bapusaheb was adopted in 1841 A.D. by Sahebbi Bai, the widow of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkar, who concluded a treaty of friendship with the British Government in 1820 A.D. and died at a very advanced age. Shrimant Bapusaheb was installed on the *gadi* with full powers in 1860 A.D. Since that time he has been ruling the State with considerable success. He is a strict disciplinarian and takes great interest in bringing his State into line with the other progressive administrations. He has devised a system of water works for the town of Phaltan, which reflect credit on his administrative capacity. He is much loved and respected by his subjects and has given them the benefit of free education in the State.

The State has an estimated area of 397 square miles and according to the census of 1911 A.D. a population of 55,960 souls. The gross income of the State on the average of the past five years is Rs. 2,05,791, out of which an annual tribute of Rs. 9,600 is paid to the British Government in lieu of a service of 75 horse.

The Chief of Phaltan ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Deccan and holds a *sanad* permitting adoption.



HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI NATWAR SINGHJI.
RANA OF PORBANDAR.

Porbandar.

THE chiefs of Porbandar belong to the Jethwa class of Rajputs, which is one of the oldest races in Western India. Their advent into Kathiawar is approximately put down at 900-1000 A.D. They claim descent from Makaradhvaj, son of Hanuman, the monkey-god, and of a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves near Morvi. They held Barda and occupied much of the adjacent coast region of Halar. After the capture and sack of Ghumli, the Jethwas retired to Ranpur, where they remained for many years, but were finally driven to Chhaya. While there, they acquired Porbandar and Navi from the Mogul Government and re-conquered much of their adjacent possessions from the Jadejas. In 1785 A.D. Sultanji transferred his seat of rule to Porbandar, which has ever since been the Jethwa capital and has given name to the chiefship. Holoji, son of Sultanji, deposed his father in 1804 A.D., took the State into his own hands, and conducted the affairs in the name of his father. Holoji executed the usual engagements with the British Government in 1809 A.D. and placed himself under their protection. He was followed by Khimoji (1813-1831 A.D.) and Bhojraji or Rana Vikmatji (1831-1900 A.D.).

The State was taken under British management in 1886 A.D. on account of the mismanagement of the late chief, Rana Vikmatji, who died in 1900 A.D.

His heir and grandson, Bhav Singhji, was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 A.D. with powers of administration. But he died on the 10th December 1908 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Natwar Singhji, who being a minor, the administration is at present conducted by the British Government.

The capital of the State is Porbandar, which is a famous sea-port, and which is well known for its limestone quarries, which are exported to different parts of India.

The area of the State is 636 square miles and the population is 82,646. The average revenue of the State is about 9½ lacs.

Porbandar is a first class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency, Bombay; it is situated in the west of the peninsula and consists of a strip along the shore of the Arabian Sea, nowhere more than 24 miles broad.

The Chief of Porbandar holds the title of 'Rana' and enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SHRI JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN BAHADUR.
NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

Radhanpur.

RADHANPUR, now held by a branch of the Babi family, which has always been prominent in the annals of Gujrath, since the time of Emperor Humayun, is said to have once belonged to Vaghelas, and to have been called Lunawada after Vaghela Lunaji of the Sardhara branch of that tribe. Subsequently it was held as a fief under the Sultans of Gujrath by Fattah Khan Baloch, and is said to have been named Radhanpur after Radhan Khan, a member of that family.

The first Babi, who entered Hindustan in company of Humayun, was Bahadur Khan. He was appointed *Fouzadr* of Tharad in the reign of Shah Jahan; and his son, Sher Khan Babi, on account of his local knowledge, was sent to aid prince Murad Buksh in the management of Gujrath. In 1693 A.D. his son, Jafar Khan, by his ability and local influence obtained the *Fouzdari* of Radhanpur, Sawi, Mujpur and Terwada, with the title of 'Safdar Khan'. In 1704 A.D. he was made governor of Bijapur (in Gujrath) and in 1706 A.D. of Patan. His son, Khan Jahan, also styled Khanji Khan, received the title of 'Jawan Marda Khan', and was appointed governor of Radhanpur, Patan, Vadnagar, Visanagar, Bijapur, Kheralu, etc. His son, Kamal-ud-Din Khan, again usurped the governorship of Ahmedabad after the death of Aurangzeb, during the incursions of the Mahrattas, and the subsequent collapse of the Imperial power. During his rule, one branch of the family was able to establish itself at Junagarh and another at Balasinor.

In 1813 A.D. Radhanpur, through Captain Carnac, the then Resident at Baroda, concluded an engagement with the Gaekwar, whereby the latter, under the advice of the British authorities, was empowered to control the external relations of Radhanpur and assist in defending it from foreign invasions. In 1820 A.D. Major Miles negotiated an agreement with Sher Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur, who bound himself not to harbour outlaws or the enemies of the British Government, to accompany the British troops with all his forces and to pay a tribute, which was, however, remitted in 1825 A.D. and has never again been imposed.

Nawab Sher Khan died in 1825 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Joravar Khan, who successfully ruled over the State for nearly 50 years. He was a staunch friend of the British and was granted the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. He died in 1875 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Bismilla Khan, who introduced many salutary reforms in the State in recognition of which he was presented with an Imperial Flag in 1877 A.D. He died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Sher Khanji, who unfortunately died in 1909 A.D. while on his tour to Europe. His younger brother, Jalal-ud-Din Khan, was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1910 A.D. when he was invested with full powers.

The total area of the State is 1,150 square miles with a population of 61,548 souls, and its gross revenue amounts to nearly four lacs of rupees.

The Nawab of Radhanpur is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



THAKOR SAHEB LAKHAJI RAJA.

THAKOR SAHEB OF RAJKOT.

Rajkot.

RAJKOT is a second class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency. The family of the Rajkot chiefs is an off-shoot of that of Nawwanagar. It is directly descended from Jam Sataji of Nawwanagar. Vibhaji, younger son of Ajoji, great-grandson of the Jam, is the founder of this branch. Vibhaji entered the Imperial service in the time of Emperor Jahangir, from whom he received the title of 'Sirdar' and a dress of honour. Raju Sandi, who had accompanied him to Delhi, was allowed, in recognition of his services, to establish a village, in 1610 A.D., which was named Rajkot after him. Vibhaji was succeeded by his eldest son, Meramanji, who assisted Azim Khan of Gujrath against the Kathis at Thangarh.

In 1720 A.D. Masum Khan, the deputy governor of Junagarh, became very powerful. He took Rajkot from Meramanji, and built a fort there in 1722 A.D. For this act, he got the fouzdar-ship of Rajkot. Sirdar Ranmalji attacked Masum Khan, and regained Rajkot in 1732 A.D. Since then it has been uninterruptedly in the possession of the descendants of Ranmalji. Meramanji III, who came to the *gadi* in 1759 A.D., was a very powerful prince and a great scholar too. He died in 1794 A.D. and his son, Ranmalji, succeeded to the *gadi*. He concluded a treaty with the British Government and a permanent tribute of Rs. 21,321 was fixed. A British Camp was established at Rajkot in 1822 A.D. Ranmalji died in 1825 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Suraji, who made Rajkot the capital of his State.

Thakor Saheb Bawaji Raj, grandson of Suraji, came to the *gadi* in 1862 A.D. During his rule many important reforms were introduced in the State. Bawaji Raj died in 1889 A.D. and was succeeded by the present Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raj, who then being a minor, the management of the State was carried on under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1890 A.D. a *sanad* of adoption was granted to the Chief of Rajkot.

His Highness Lakhaji Raj was put in charge of his State in 1907 A.D. He has received a good education at the Rajkumar College, and has also spent two years at Dehra Dun in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In April 1908 A.D. the Thakor Saheb visited England. The importance of Rajkot is largely due to the fact of its being the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor—the representative of the Paramount Power—and being the seat of the well-known Rajkumar College, the first institution for the education of the scions of the aristocracy of Western India, which was opened in 1870 A.D.

The area of the State is 282 square miles containing a population of 50,522 souls according to the latest census; and the gross revenue is three lacs of rupees per annum.

The Chief of this State is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



Devare & Co, Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRA SINGHJI.
RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Rajpipla.

RAJPIPLA is a State under the Political Agency of Rewa-Kantha in the Bombay Presidency. The family of the Chief is said to derive its origin from one Chokarana, son of Saidawat, Raja of Ujjain, a Rajput of the Parmar tribe, who having quarrelled with his father left his own country and established himself in the villages of Pipla, in the most inaccessible parts of the hills to the west of the modern town of Nandod. The only daughter of Chokarana married Moker or Mokheraj, a Rajput of the Gohel tribe, who resided in the island of Premgar or Piram in the Gulf of Cambay. Mokheraj had by her two sons, Dungarji and Geman Singhji. The former founded Bhavnagar, and the latter succeeded to Chokarana. Since that time (about 1420 A.D.) the Gohel dynasty has been ruling at Rajpipla. The Musalman kings of Ahmedabad had, before this, taken an agreement from the Raja to furnish 1,000 foot-soldiers, and 300 horse-men; and the agreement remained in force until Akbar took Gujraht in 1573 A.D. when he imposed a tribute of Rs. 35,550 on the country in lieu of the contingent. This was paid until the end of the reign of Aurangzeb, when the payments not only became irregular in consequence of the decline of the Imperial authority, but were even altogether evaded whenever it could be done.

Subsequent to the overthrow of the Mahomedan authority, Damaji Gaekwar, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, succeeded in securing a half share of four of the most fertile sub-divisions of the territory. These were afterwards released at the cost of an annual payment of Rs. 40,000 to the Gaekwar, and this sum later on was raised to Rs. 92,000. Such rapid and frequent encroachments on the State and internal quarrels led to the intervention of the British Government. About the close of 1821 A.D., of the two disputants for the *gadi*, the rightful claimant, Veri Salji, was placed on the throne by the British Government. Under the settlement made in 1823 A.D., the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 50,001 to the Gaekwar on the understanding that a remission shall be granted in seasons of natural calamity. The State, owing to mismanagement, was placed under the joint administration of an officer of the British Government and the Raja in the year 1884 A.D. From 1887-1897 A.D., however, the administration was entrusted solely to a British officer. The present Chief, H. H. Maharana Chhatra Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1897 A.D. He is an enlightened Chief and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects. He has travelled over India and Europe, and gained a knowledge of the world. He is considered to be one of the popular chiefs in the Rewa-Kantha Agency.

The area of the State is 1,517 square miles and its population is 1,17,175. The total revenue is about nine lacs of rupees.

His Highness Maharana Chhatra Singhji, the present ruler of Rajpipla, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and holds a *sanad* authorising adoption.



SHRIMANT RAM RAO VENKAT RAO.
CHIEF OF RAMBURG.

Ramdurg.

RAMDURG is a small State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta *jahagirs*. Nargund and Ramdurg were two strong forts in the Carnatic erected by Shiwaji, occupied by the Mahrattas in their early struggles. By the favour of the Peshwas the ancestors of the present Ramdurg family were placed in charge of these forts. Yogi Rao, the son of Ram Rao, surnamed Bhawe, was confirmed as *subhedar* of Ramdurg. About 1753 A.D. the *jahagir* which was managed by Yogi Rao yielded 2½ lacs of rupees, and its holder was required to furnish a contingent of 350 horse-men. Bhaskar Rao, the grand-nephew of the original founder, was succeeded by his adopted son, Venkat Rao, and the *sanad* of the Sansthan 'Saranjam' was granted by the Peshwa in 1773 A.D. in the names of Venkat Rao and Yogi Rao. These arrangements continued till 1784 A.D. when Tipu Sultan made further demands which were resisted, and, in consequence, the fort of Ramdurg was blockaded by him. After a siege of seven months, Venkat Rao of Nargund surrendered, and in violation of the terms of capitulation was carried off, as a prisoner, with his whole family, to Mysore.

On the fall of Shrirangpattan in 1792 A.D. Venkat Rao was released, and the Peshwa restored to him Nargund and lands yielding 1½ lacs, and granted the fort of Ramdurg with lands yielding Rs. 26,000 to Ram Rao. The two branches of the family continued to enjoy their respective States till 1810 A.D., when the Peshwa made a new division of the lands in equal shares between Venkat Rao and Narayan Rao, the sons of Ram Rao. On the fall of the Peshwa the estates were continued to these two Chiefs by an engagement dated 1821 A.D. Narayan Rao died in 1826 A.D. without male issue and without having obtained permission to adopt a son. But his widow Radhabai, was afterwards allowed to adopt Harihar Rao, the youngest son of the Chief of Nargund, with the name of Ram Rao, retaining the management of the estate into her own hands during her life-time. Nargund subsequently lapsed in 1858 A.D. to the British Government, and Ramdurg was continued in the family of Ram Rao. Ram Rao was allowed to adopt Balwant Rao, a collateral kinsman, who was named Yogi Rao II. alias Bapusaheb. He succeeded to the chiefship in 1872 A.D. Yogi Rao died in 1878 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Rao.

The present Chief, Ram Rao Venkat Rao, is a minor and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The State is under the management of an administrator appointed by the British Government.

The area of the State is 169 square miles with a population of 37,848 souls. The revenue of the State amounts to nearly two lacs of Rupees.



LIEUT. NAWAB SIDI IBRAHIM MAHAMMAD KHAN.
NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Sachin.

THIS small State is situated under the Surat Political Agency in the Bombay Presidency. The Nawabs of Sachin are Sidi Mahomedans or Habshis. They were long known on the western coast as the Sidis of Danda-Rajpuri and Janjira. They were also the admirals of the fleets of the kings of Ahmednagar and Bijapur in the Deccan, while these dynasties lasted, and subsequently of the Mogul emperors, being appointed to that office by Aurangzeb about 1660 A.D. with an annual assignment of three lacs of Rupees out of the Surat revenues for their maintenance. On the decline of the Mogul empire, the Sidis became notorious pirates, plundering the ships of all nations except those of the British, whose friendship they appear to have early cultivated.

The branch of the family, who had its head-quarters at Janjira, remained chiefs of that place during the wars between Shiwaji and the Moguls, and between the Mahrattas and the British Government. During these wars different members of the family were alternately supported by either party as best suited its own interest. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Balumia Sidi, the heir to the throne of Janjira, was expelled from his dominion by a younger branch of the family. He appealed for aid to the Mahrattas and the British. The Peshwa being desirous of obtaining Janjira, an agreement was come to in 1791 A.D., by which Balumia ceded Janjira in exchange for Sachin to the Peshwa. Balumia duly took possession of his new State of Sachin; but when the Peshwa claimed Janjira, the Sidis who held it refused to give it up, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. Sachin remained in the hands of Balumia and his descendants; while Janjira is still held by the younger branch of the family who had ousted Balumia.

Balumia, the founder of the Sachin State fixed his capital at Sachin; but he afterwards passed the remainder of his life at Lajpur, another village in the territory situated on the river Midhola. Balumia was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Mohammad Yakut Khan, who died in 1873 A.D. After his death, his son, Nawab Abdul Kadar Khan, ascended the *gadi*, but had to abdicate it in favour of his minor son, Ibrahim Khan, who was only three years of age, in 1889 A.D.

The present Nawab Ibrahim Khan was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1894 A.D. and remained there till 1906 A.D. He was put in charge of his State on 4th May 1907 A.D. He married Fatima Sultanah Jahan Begum, the only daughter of his uncle, Nawab Jada Nasurullah Khan, in the year 1906 A.D. and has a son one year old.

The area of the State is 42 square miles, the population being 20,530. The gross revenue amounts to over two lacs of rupees.

His Highness Nawab Ibrahim Khan is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



THAKOR SAHEB WAKHAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF SAYLA.

Sayla.

THIS is a small State in Kathiawar, and is connected with Dhrangadhra. The Chabad Rajputs held sway during the fifteenth century over the country now under Sayla. It was conquered by the Kathis of Karpada and Khawad in the fore-part of the eighteenth century and it was wrested from them by the Rajput Sesabhai, second son of Raj Raya Singh of Dhrangadhra.

At one time Sesabhai, in concert with the Kathis and other tribes, removed his elder brother, Gaj Singhji, from Halawad. But he and his heroic wife Jijiba, regained their dominions with the help of Bhagawant Rao, the Peshwa's officer, who was at the time in Kathiawar to collect tribute. Sesabhai now attacked and expelled the Kathis of Sayla who had assisted Gaj Singh and his wife and permanently established himself at that place in 1751 A.D. He got the village of Liya from Jaswat Singh for recovering his cattle that had been plundered by the border Kathis.

Sesabhai died in 1794 A.D. He had five sons of whom Vikmatji ascended the *gadi*. He ruled peaceably till 1813 A.D. and was succeeded by Madar Singhji in whose time the whole of Kathiawar had come under the influence of the British Government and peace had been established throughout the province. Madar Singhji's son, Sesabhai II, otherwise known as "Bapaji", ruled for only two years and was followed by Kesari Singhji. He was a remarkable personage who had the welfare of his subjects at heart even in preference to his own comforts. He lent every facility to his subjects in regard to agriculture. He gave one of his daughters in marriage to Jam Vibhaji of Nawanganar, the other to the Rana of Porbandar, and the third to the Thakor of Morvi.

A dispute having arisen between Kesari Singhji and his two cousins in 1866 A.D. with respect to their *giras* boundaries, the latter went into outlawry and committed depredations on the territories of Sayla. At last they were apprehended and sentenced to transportation for life by the Political Agent, Rajkot.

Kesari Singhji reigned for forty-four years and died in 1882 A.D. He was succeeded by Wakhat Singhji who is the present Thakor. His heir-apparent, Madar Singhji, is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the other princes are students in the Girasia School, Wadhwan.

Sayla, the capital of the State, is 18 miles from the Wadhwan Railway Station and contains some relics of antiquarian interest, among which may be mentioned the "Mana Sarovar" said to have been constructed by Siddharaj Jaya Singh of Anahilwada Pattan.

The area of the State is 226 square miles containing 37 villages. The subjects of the Thakor number about 12,850 according to the latest census. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 75,000 of which the Chief has to pay Rs. 15,511 per annum as tribute and *Zortalbi* dues.

The Thakor Saheb of Sayla ranks as a third class Chief in Kathiawar.



Devare & Co., Bombay.

SHRIMANT CHINTAMAN RAO *alias* APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN.
CHIEF OF SANGLI.

Sangli.

THE State, of Sangli at one time formed part of the possession of the Patwardhan family which distinguished itself in the latter part of the 18th century. The founder of the family was one Haribhat, a native of the village of Kotwaden in the Ratnagiri district. He was appointed family-priest to the Chief of Ichalkaranji an office which is still held by the Chief of Sangli. About the year 1717 A.D. Haribhat was brought to the notice of Balajee Vishwanath, the first Peshwa; and from that time began his connection with the Peshwa's family. Haribhat had seven sons, of whom Govind Hari at the start occupied certain unimportant positions under the Peshwa, who conferred upon him the command of a body of horse in 1741 A.D. Govind Hari and his son, Gopal Rao, were excellent soldiers, and took part in almost every military operation of note in Balajee Baji Rao's reign. In 1756 A.D. he greatly distinguished himself in certain operations against the Nawab of Savnur, half of whose territory was surrendered to the Peshwa. Subsequently, Gopal Rao fought in the campaigns against Hyder Ali of Mysore and against the Nizam. About this time his command consisted of 5,000 horse. After the death of Balaji Rao Peshwa in 1761 A.D. the fort of Miraj and a *saranjam* (grant of territory for military service) were bestowed upon Govind Hari, father of Gopal Rao.

From 1763 A.D. to the end of the century, the Patwardhans waged incessant wars against Kolhapur and Hyder Ali of Mysore. Gopal Rao especially distinguished himself in the campaign against the latter. In 1771 A.D. Gopal Rao died leaving behind him his father, Govind Hari, and one brother, Gangadhar Govind, and a minor nephew named Chintaman Rao, son of another brother, Pandurang Rao, the representative of the senior line, and the progenitor of the present Sangli family, Gangadhar Rao being the representative of the present Miraj family. In 1772 A.D. during the minority of Chintaman Rao his uncle, Gangadhar Rao, acted as regent, but on Chintaman Rao's attaining majority the attachment of the uncle to chiefship had grown so firm that he could not be prevailed upon to let it pass to the rightful holder, Chintaman Rao. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Chintaman Rao, the first Chief of Sangli, brought about a compromise with his uncle, Gangadhar Rao, in regard to the *saranjam* possessions of the family and it was agreed to divide them between the uncle and the nephew. The settlement of the respective shares was finally approved of by the Peshwa in 1808 A.D. Chintaman Rao, who possessed a taste for military adventures, passed his early years in a series of campaigns against Mysore, and Kolhapur, and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On the overthrow of the Peshwa's dynasty, Sangli, along with the other Patwardhan states, came under the British Government. In 1819 A.D. Government entered into an agreement with Chintaman Rao, the then representative of the Sangli State, under which it was stipulated that he should serve the Government as he did under the Mahratta empire. This treaty practically re-affirmed the provisions of the treaty of 1812 A.D. by which the British Government guaranteed the respective privileges of the Patwardhan *Jahagirs* on the one hand, and those of the Peshwas on the other as declared by the old Sanads issued by them in favour of the Patwardhan Jahagirdars. In 1826 A.D. he met with a great affliction in the death of his son Ganpat Rao, and

the widow of the deceased adopted a son, Vinayaka Rao, who was not destined to be the heir of his grandfather, since a son named Dhundi Rao was born to the latter in 1838 A.D. who eventually succeeded to the chiefship.

Chintaman Rao's loyalty to the British Government was strongly displayed from time to time. "In testimony of their respect for his high character and in acknowledgment of his unswerving fidelity to Government" a sword of honor was presented to him by the British Government with great ceremony at Belgaum in 1846 A.D. In 1851 A.D. Chintaman Rao died at the age of 77 and was succeeded by his son, Dhundi Rao, a minor, the State being administered by the British Government for him until 1859 A.D., when the latter was formally invested with powers. He, too, like his father rendered substantial services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and received the thanks of Government in an open Durbar.

Dhundi Rao died in 1900 A.D. without issue, and the State again came under British management. The duty of selecting an heir to the chiefship having devolved upon Government, they sanctioned that the chiefship should be conferred upon Vinayak Rao Bhausahab, the minor great-grandson of the first mentioned Vinayak Rao, taken in adoption by the widowed daughter-in-law of Chintaman Rao, the first chief of Sangli. He was re-named as Chintaman Rao Appasaheb and was formally invested with full powers of administration on the 2nd June, 1910 A.D.

Sangli has a considerable export and import trade. The State owns a railway line of about six miles, constructed at its own cost, which connects Sangli with Miraj on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line. The construction of the Railway has demonstrated the truth of the principle that railway follows trade and the trade follows railway. New factories are springing into existence in Sangli every year. A scheme of water works has been recently carried out at Sangli, the head-quarter station. Primary education has been made free throughout the State and compulsory in select areas. A splendid programme of public works has been carried out throughout the State. A representative *Ryot* assembly or *Ryot Sabha* has been established, and the agriculturists are empowered to send in their representatives at State cost to sit in the assembly, and to ventilate their grievances, and to offer suggestions for remedying them. The codes of law in force in British India have been introduced in the State. Transit duties and other objectionable taxes have been abolished. The British Municipal and Local Board system has been introduced in the State and on the whole a very high degree of administrative efficiency is being attempted to be achieved by the intelligent and estimable young Chief of Sangli.

The area of the Sangli State is 1,112 square miles; its population 2,12,390 and its revenue over 11½ lacs of rupees.

The Chief maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 433 infantry and 4 guns.



Bourne & Shepherd, India.

SHRI RAM SAWANT BHONSLE RAJE BAHADUR SAR DESAI.
SAR DESAI OF SAWANTWADI.

Sawantwadi.

SAWANTWADI is a State in the Bombay Presidency. The rulers of the State are Mahrattas, surnamed Sawant Bhonsle. At the close of the fifteenth century, Sawantwadi became a part of the territory of the Bijapur kings. Mang Sawant of the Bhonsle family, however, revolted from Bijapur and established his capital at Hadowra, a small village nine miles from Wadi. He is reputed to be the founder of the Sawants of Wadi.

The Chief who finally freed his country from Mahomedan yoke was Khem Sawant Bhonsle. He ruled from 1627 A.D. to 1640 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Som Sawant, who ruled for only eighteen months, and was followed by his brother, Lakhman Sawant. When the power of Shiwaji seemed in the ascendant (1650 A.D.), Lakhman Sawant tendered allegiance to him, and was confirmed as Sar Desai of the whole Southern Konkan. He died in 1665 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Phond Sawant, who, after ruling for ten years was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant II; and he was confirmed in his possessions by Shahu. It was during the time of Khem's successor (1707-1737 A.D.) that the Sawantwadi State first entered into treaty relations with the British Government against the piratical chieftain, Kanhoji Angria of Kolaba.

The Chief, who ruled from 1755 to 1803 A.D. under the name of Khem Sawant the Great, married the daughter of Jayaji Sindhia in 1703 A.D. and gained the title of 'Raja Bahadur' from the Emperor of Delhi. Khem Sawant, not content with wars on land, took to piracy. His rule was a continuous contest with Kolhapur, the Peshwa, the Portuguese, and the British. He died childless in 1803 A.D. and the question of succession was not decided till 1805 A.D., when Khem Sawant's widow, Lakshmi Bai, adopted a child, Ramchandra Sawant *alias* Bhausahab. This child lived for three years, when it was strangled in bed. Phond Sawant, a minor, was chosen to fill his place. During these years of disorder, the ports swarmed with pirates. So severely did British commerce suffer, that in 1812 A.D. Phond Sawant was forced to enter into a treaty with the British, ceding the port of Vengurla to them, and engaging to give up all his vessels of war. Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, Phond Sawant III died, and was succeeded by his brother, Khem Sawant IV., a child of eight. This Chief, when he came of age was found to be unable to manage his State, and at last in 1838 A.D. he agreed to make over the administration to the British Government. The State was eventually restored in 1861 A.D. to the Chief on his undertaking to defray the expenses of the last rebellion, to pay one year's revenue as succession-fee, to protect his subjects, and to meet the expenses of a British Resident and his establishment.

The area of the State is 925 square miles with a population of 2,17,732 inhabitants and a revenue of about Rs. 4½ lacs.

The present ruler of Sawantwadi is Shri Raw Sawant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur Sar Desai and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



NAWAB ABDUL MAJID KHAN DILER JUNG.
NAWAB OF SAVNUR.

Savnur.

SAVNUR is a native State situated within the Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency. The reigning family are Musalmans of Pathan origin. The founder of the family, Abdul Rauf Khan, obtained in 1680 A.D. from the Emperor Aurangzeb, the grant of a *jahagir* comprising Bankapur, Tordal, and Azamnagar or Belgaum, with a command of 7,000 horse. In 1730 A.D. the family, as deputies of the Nizam, received additional territory, which the Peshwa seized in 1747 A.D. In 1786 A.D., Tipu Sultan with whom the Nawab was connected by marriage, stripped him of much territory; but the Nawab, allying himself with the Mahrattas, regained some part of it, and obtained from the Peshwa a pension of Rs. 10,000 a month. At the close of the last Mahratta war, the Nawab whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal was confirmed in his original possessions by the British Government, and received during his life-time an additional yearly grant of Rs. 6,000.

The State pays no tribute. The family holds a *sanad* authorising adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

The Collector of Dharwar is the Political Agent for the State; his senior Assistant being Assistant Political Agent. There are three criminal and two civil courts in the State and the Political Agent has the powers of Sessions and District Judge. The Nawab, when on the *gaai*, exercises full powers in civil and criminal matters. The State laws are modelled on those of the British territory.

The State of Savnur has an estimated area of 70 square miles. It consists of about 25 villages with the town of Savnur as its capital. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 A.D. is 17,908, which shows a considerable decrease in the number obtained at the census of 1901 A.D. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,28,128. The present Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jung Bahadur is about nineteen years of age, and is serving with the Imperial cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.



Vernon & Co. Bombay.

MAHARANA SHRI JORAVAR SINGHJI.
RAJA OF SUNTH-RAMPUR.

Sunth-Rampur.

SUNTH-RAMPUR is a second class State in the Rewa-Kantha Agency in the Bombay Presidency. Its rulers belong to the Parmar caste of Rajputs who originally came from Malwa. Jhalam Singh established his power at Jhalod in the Panch Mahals and gave his name to the town. There is a legend that the Emperor hearing the exceeding beauty of the daughter of Jhalam Singh, Rana of Jhalod (the fifth in succession from the founder), demanded her in marriage; and that on Jhalam Singh's declining the alliance he was attacked by the Mogul army, defeated and killed. His son, Rana Sunth, fled for safety to the Sunth jungle, then under the sway of a Bhil chief by name Sutta.

In the year 1255 A.D. Sunth, defeated Sutta and took possession of his capital called Bhrahmapuri. He changed its name to Sunth and established his own dynasty.

According to another tradition, the Sunth family is said to have come from Dhar in Malwa, when that principality was conquered by the Mahomedans. From 1443 A.D. the State was tributary to the Ahmedabad Sultans, and on their decline received some additions of the territory.

In 1819 A.D. Sunth was overrun by Sindhia's troops, and would have been either annexed or laid waste, had not the British Government interfered. Through the medium of Sir John Malcolm, it was arranged that on condition of Sindhia withdrawing his troops, Sunth should pay a tribute of Rs. 6,000.

The present ruler of Sunth State is Joravar Singhji who was adopted in 1896 A.D. by the late Maharana Pratap Singhji from Babral Bhyat family and was sent for education to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. After attaining majority, he was invested with full powers in 1902 A.D. He is an intelligent Chief who keenly supervises the administration of the State.

The area of the State is 394 square miles containing a population of 59,351 souls according to the census of 1911 A.D. The gross revenue of the State is 1,66,582 rupees and it pays a tribute of Rs. 5,855 to the British Government.

The present Chief, Maharana Shri Joravar Singhji, receives a salute of 9 guns.



SHRIMANT ABASAHEB PANT PRA^TINIDHI
CHIEF OF VISHALGARH.

Vishalgarh.

VISHALGARH is a feudatory State under Kolhapur. It takes its name from the historical fort of Vishalgarh which lies on the extreme west over-looking the Konkan. It is at a height of about 3,350 feet from sea-level, and commands a beautiful view of nearly half the Konkan. Till 1844 A.D. the chiefs of Vishalgarh used to reside in the fort, but since then they have been residing at Malkapur, the principal town of the State, about 30 miles to the north-west of Kolhapur.

The celebrated historical personage Parshuram Trimbak Pratinidhi may be said to be the founder of both Vishalgarh and Aundh families. He distinguished himself during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and secured the high rank of 'Pratinidhi' or, the viceroy, in the time of Rajaram.

The Kolhapur and Satara principalities were finally separated in 1740 A.D. by the treaty between Raja Shahu of Satara and Sambhaji Raja of Kolhapur. Since then the Pratinidhi family of Vishalgarh became permanently connected with the Kolhapur State. The British Government, in their treaty with the Kolhapur State, in the year 1862 A.D., have guaranteed the protection of rights and privileges of the Vishalgarh State, along with those of the states, of Bawda, Vagal, and Ichalkaranji.

The present ruling Chief, Shrimant Abasaheb, is the eleventh Pratinidhi in the Vishalgarh family founded by Krishnaji, the eldest son of Parshuram Trimbak. Shrimant Abasaheb is the son of Krishna Rao III and succeeded him in 1871 A.D. He was invested with full powers over his State on the 24th of November 1891 A.D. by the then Political Agent, Col. Wodehouse. Since he assumed the reins of the State, the administration has been carried on to the satisfaction of the Kolhapur State as well as the British Government.

Shrimant Abasaheb has three sons, the eldest of whom Shrimant Bhawan Rao is an under-graduate of the Bombay University, and is prosecuting his further studies in the Deccan College at Poona.

The Vishalgarh State contains in all 66 villages, with an area of 235 square miles. The population of the State is 35,258, and its revenue is about 1,77,000 rupees.



THAKOR SAHEB JASVANT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF WADHWAN.

Wadhwan.

WADHWAN ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar. The ruler of Wadhwan is a Rajput of the Jhala family. Harpal, of the members of the family already mentioned elsewhere, gained from Raja Karan of Anhilpattan, a number of villages of which Patdi, the first one selected by Harpal, was made his capital. In 1534 A.D. Jet Singhji removed the capital from Patdi to Kanakawati, which was later invaded by the Mahomedan kings of Ahmedabad, when Waghji, a descendant of Jet Singhji was killed.

Raidharji, the eldest son of Waghji, removed the capital to Halwad. Prithwi Singhji, the eldest son of Rajchandra Singhji of Dhrangadhra, left Halwad about 1603 A.D. and established the separate principality of Wadhwan. Owing to his turbulent conduct, he was imprisoned by the Moguls and sent to Ahmedabad where he died a prisoner. He had two sons, Sartanji and Rajoji, who wrested Wankaner from the Babariya Rajput family. These two brothers became the founders of two different states, Wadhwan and Wankaner. Rajoji established himself at Wadhwan about 1613 A.D.

Madho Singh, grandson of Rajoji, was a capable statesman and a brave warrior, who helped Sawargar Kotah and Bundi chiefs. A later descendant, Prithwi Singhji, got a third part of Kotah, with its capital at Pattan, which is now known as Ora Pattan. Wadhwan did not enjoy peace till the latter part of the nineteenth century, as there were constant struggles going on in the State between the various clans and claimants for power and money.

Daji Raj came to the *gadi* of Wadhwan in 1875 A.D. During his minority the State was administered by the chief Karbhari, under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1881 A.D. Daji Raj was invested with full powers. He was a very enlightened chief and had he been spared he would have proved a beneficent and able ruler. He died in 1885 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Bal Singhji.

Bal Singhji ruled the State from 1885 A.D. to 1910 A.D. He was fond of institutions and was known as a supporter of the orthodox principles of Rajput duty and manners. Famine, successive bad seasons, and several other causes handicapped Bal Singhji's rule, which was embarrassed by financial difficulties. He died on the 25th of May 1910 A.D. leaving behind him an only daughter who was married to Raja Bahadur Bhagwat Singhji, the heir-apparent of Orchha (Bundelkhand). The Government of India have recognised Jaswant Singhji, son of Raj Singhji, as successor to the *gadi* of Wadhwan. The State is at present under British administration under the direct control of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, who has been invested by the Government with the full powers of a second class chief.

The area of the State is 242 square miles with a population of 35,831 souls. The gross revenue of the State is rupees 4,75,000.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.



RAJ SAHEB AMAR SINGHJI.

RAJ SAHEB OF WANKANER.

Wankaner.

WANKANER is a second class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency. Its rulers belong to the Jhala branch of the Kshatrias who are respected very much in that province. The founder of the Wankaner house was Sartanji, son of Prithwi Raj, the eldest son of Raja Chandra Singhji of Dhrangadhra (1584-1628 A.D.). The ruler entered into the usual engagements with the British Government in 1807 A.D.

The present ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Amar Singhji Raj Saheb of Wankaner, ascended the throne in 1881 A.D., when he was a minor, and on his attaining majority assumed the full powers of the State in 1899 A.D. But soon after his assumption the State found itself confronted with a severe and unprecedented famine in the year 1900 A.D., when it rose equal to the emergency, and by liberal and judicious relief works saved the *ryots* from starvation and ruin. Several public works of utility were constructed by the Raj Saheb, notable among which are the two irrigation tanks known as Jaswatsar tank and Vinaysagar tank, named after his grand-father and father respectively. His Highness takes a keen and lively interest in all the affairs of the State and particularly in education.

Wankaner is a most picturesque town situated in a small valley formed at the junction of the rivulet Patalio with the river Machu, set off in the rear by a pretty high range of hills which in turn are adorned by the palaces and bungalows of His Highness the Raj Saheb. The territory of the State is mostly hilly and abounds in stone quarries. The climate is generally dry and invigorating. Under the steady and progressive rule of H. H. the Raj Saheb, Wankaner has come to be recognised as one of the best administered states in Kathiawar.

The area of the State is 425 square miles with a population of 32,261; and a revenue of Rs. 4,00,000 per annum.

His Highness Maharana Shri Amar Singhji, the present Raj Saheb of Wankaner, ranks among the second class chiefs of Kathiawar, and has plenary jurisdiction over his subjects. He enjoys full civil powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.
